BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1873. VOLUME XL—NUMBER 19.

BANGOR
Daily Whig & Courier,
PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
At No. 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
at the office of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at Two Dollars per Year, *invariably in advance.*

AGENCIES.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper.
S. R. NILES, Agent, No. 6, Tremont Street,
GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Agents, 41 Park Row,
T. C. EVANS, Agent, Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.
The date affixed to the colored slip shows the time to which the subscription is paid. All papers discontinued when the subscription expires.

Business Cards.

PATRONIZE
The New Clothing House,
No. 1 Dolan's Block, Main Street,
where you will find good bargains in
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Garments cut and made in the latest and best style.
M. BOYCE & CO.

Special Notice

The subscriber, of the late firm of E. & S. S. LOW & CO., tenders thanks to his friends and the public for past patronage, long bestowed, and would inform them that he is ready to attend to all orders in the MOVING LINE. Brick, Wood or other Buildings Raised or Moved to order.
Residence, 28 Centre Street. Box 385.
S. S. LOW.
Bangor, April 1, 1869.

Engines and Boilers for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at a very low price, a 20-Horse Power Hoadly Portable Steam Engine, in good running order, has been run but a year and a half. Also a 40-Horse Power Stationary Engine, in good running order; and two large, Flue Boilers, one 20, and the other 26 feet long, 42 inches in diameter.
Parties wishing convenient, cheap and reliable power will do well to call and examine our engines.
G. HAYFORD & SON.
Hayford's Steam Mill, Etna, Nov 20, 1871.

Hardick's Patent
CELEBRATED
NIAGRA STEAM PUMP.

These Pumps can be seen in operation at Dole & Ingalls Works, Front Street, at Barker Brothers' Plastering Works, and at our shop.
All sizes for sale.
HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON CO., Agents.
Oak St., Bangor, Dec. 4, 1872.

ELIZABETH WYER,
49 Grove Street,
Will make and repair all kinds of FURS in genteel style and the most thorough manner.
FUR GLOVES made very nice for Gentlemen or Ladies.
Fitch and Sable Skins made up so as to please the most particular.
Bangor, Nov. 1, 1872.

TO BUILDERS,
AND
Those Proposing to Build.

THE BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS SLATE COMPANY having attained a depth of from 100 to 120 ft. (*measured on the rolled edge*), in their Quarry at Brownville, Maine, are enabled to offer to Builders and those proposing to build, a Roofing Slate, which in soundness, (no slate being taken from *less than* 100 feet,) strength and elasticity of material, uniformity in thickness, dark and unchangeable color, ease and economy of preparation (for laying,) and in fact, every requisite of a perfect slate, they do not hesitate to pronounce SUPERIOR to any, foreign or domestic, ever offered for sale in this market.
Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended to on application to the subscriber.
C. B. ABBOT,
Upper Steamboat Wharf.

WM M. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
HOULTON, MAINE.

JAMES H. BURGESS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WINN, MAINE.

Notice.

The subscriber has been appointed by the European and North American Railway Company, EMIGRANT AGENT, for the purpose of gathering and publishing information of the extent, value and situation of THE LANDS OF MAINE suitable for settlement, and otherwise encouraging immigration into this State. He is constantly at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, on Washington Street, Bangor, Maine, ready to aid all who are seeking information in regard to those lands, or are desirous of taking up and cultivating any portion of them. JAMES A. PURINTON.
Bangor June 12, 1871.

Frank S. Jennison & Co.,
39 Broad St, Old Stand, 39

Are the only authorized persons to sign in liquidation of the firm of JENNISON & PIERCE. They will also pay all firm debts.
FRANK S. JENNISON & CO.
Bangor, Nov. 20, 1871.

P. S. & J. B HUCKINS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARD PINE TIMBER,
PLANK & BOARDS,
OAK TIMBER & PLANK,
Oak and Locust Treenails,
Wharf and Dock Border St., East Boston;
Boston Office, 44 Central St.
August 12, 1872. 1y

Partnership Notice.

SNOW & MAYO have formed a copartnership to conduct the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at No. 11 Main Street, Bangor.
EDWARD O. SNOW.
HENRY A. MAYO.
Bangor, Oct. 3, 1872.

J. W PERRY,
DEALER IN
Coffins, Caskets,
—AND—
FURNITURE of all Kinds,
Oldtown, Maine.
Tu&S6m

Manufactory of Jewelry.

The subscriber has secured the services of Mr. GEORGE WIGGIN, one of the best workers of gold in this country, and is prepared to do all kinds of
MANUFACTURING IN GOLD,
setting Diamonds or other Jewelry, or any other work in that line, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction.
All kinds of repairing to order.
C. SWEET,
15 Hammond St.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his SHINGLE MACHINE (Drake's Patent,) and CIRCULAR SAW-MILL for sawing long lumber (circular, new and of the latest improved pattent,) together with mill-privilege, dwelling house and thirty-six acres of land. Parties looking for a chance to manufacture Excelsior Stool stuff, or any kinds of hard wood, will find this a desirable location. Said property is situated 2½ miles from Milo station on the B & P. R. R.
For particulars inquire of the subscriber.
jan2w6t1 A. M. WARREN, Orneville Me.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

The Real Estate known as the James P. Rich Place is offered for sale.
This property consists of a dwelling house, ell and shed, four or five acres of tillage land, a good orchard, and a fine shore privilege. It is beautifully situated in an excellent neighborhood, about one half mile from Winterport Village, on the Bangor road. Apply to
ANDREW CUSHING,
St. John, N. B., or
GEO. S. SILSBY
sept25 3taw Winterport, Me.

House for Rent.

Six or seven Rooms in good repair and pleasant location. Enquire of E. H. CASS, or F. WHITTIER. jan3

OFFICES TO LET.

The two large and desirable offices in Harlow's Block (second story) now occupied by Dr. Jewell, will be vacated Jan. 10, and will be let singly or together. For terms apply to S. C. HARLOW.
dec16

For Rent.

A desirable tenement just put in thorough repair, convenient for a small family without children. CHARLES KITTREDGE,
No. 8 Harlow St.

For Rent.

Two small but convenient tenements with Stable, on Birch Street.
Apply at Paint Shop, No. 9 State Street
nov28 H. R. DUNBAR.

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH POWER. Apply to
J. W. STRANGE,
oct29 tf Franklin Street.

Tenements to Rent.

Enquire at the Insurance Office formerly occupied by the late J. W. HATHAWAY, corner Central and Hammond Streets.
H. H SHERMAN, Adm'r.
April 2, 1872.

For Rent.

Store No. 20 Main street, now occupied by RINES & CO. One of the best stores and most desirable stands in the city. Possession given Nov. 1st. Also two rooms over the store.
THOMAS HERSEY,
Aug 30th. tf Pickering Block.

For Rent.

Store No. 33 Broad Street and 13 Pickering Square.
Apply to L. W. ALLEN, Depot Block, Old City Point Block, Exchange Street. aug28

GEORGE'S HOTEL,
MAIN ST., THOMASTON, MAINE.

The old, well-known and favorite House has during the past winter, been thoroughly overhauled, remodeled, and supplied with new furniture, in style equal to any Hotel of the day, is now ready for permanent and transient boarders.
The rooms are all light and airy, the arrangement being such, that each room has a view upon MAIN STREET, a street unsurpassed in beauty by none in the State. Making it a most pleasant resort for visitors from cities during the summer season.
The larder will be kept fully supplied with the best the market affords, at all times and seasons, and no pains or expense spared to make the condition of all who may patronize the House agreeable and happy.
Central and commodious Sample Rooms are open in connection with the House, to accommodate Commercial Travelling Agents.
Coaches leave the House to connect with all the steamers touching at Rockland from east and west, also to convey passengers to and from the cars.
Carleton's well known Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel.
All old acquaintances and friends at the LYNDE HOUSE, where the undersigned officiated as Clerk from its opening, are invited not to forget his present residence. He will be at home and happy to meet them all.
WILLIAM K. BICKFORD, Proprietor.
CHARLES H GLOYD, Clerk.
Thomaston, June 1st, 1872. june14

Sportsmen
AND
TOURISTS

Visiting the Maritime Provinces, can be supplied with all requisite materials for the,
FOREST LAKE, RIVER,
—AT—
Mackenzie Brothers,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SILK MERCERS
—AND—
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
42 King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.
Prices at the above establishment reliable. 1y

LYNDE HOTEL,
ROCKLAND, MAINE.
A. LYNDE, - - Proprietor.

THE HOUSE has been erected the present season, on the corner of Park and Main St. Rockland, and is now open for the public patronage.
Clean beds, pleasant rooms, good fare, and careful attendance, will be offered to the guests of this house, and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable. Nearly every room looks out upon the bay, and every room in the house is pleasant, thus affording to persons desirous of enjoying the sea breeze and spending the summer months, an opportunity to do so, without locating on an island, where they can enjoy the sea air and nothing else.
Have taken especial pains to prepare convenient sample rooms.
Carriages to take passengers to and from the house free of charge.
Good Livery Stable connected with the house, and good stable for transient horses.

RAIL ROAD TICKETS.

PASSENGERS going West and South, can obtain Tickets at Bangor of the undersigned, Agents for the
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
This is a direct, and well managed route,—connecting without change of cars, at Union depots.
Also, Agents for the
ERIE RAILWAY.
Tickets to Boston by Rail or Boat; and from Boston to Buffalo by either route; from Buffalo to any point West, or Southwest.
E. F. & W. G. DUREN,
No. 4, Hammond Street,
Next door west of Eastern Express Office.
jan16

PROVINCE HOUSE
ON EUROPEAN PLAN,
163 Washington and 11, Province Court,
Opposite Old South Church, Boston.
G. A. COWAN, Proprietor.
[Late of Parks House.]

This House recently opened. Everything new throughout. Rooms by the day or week. 75 cents and $1.00 per day.
aug26

BOSTON LEAD CO.
[INCORPORATED IN 1829.]
J. H CHADWICK & CO, Ag'ts
Office, 23, 24 & 26 Oliver Street,
BOSTON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boston Pure White Lead,
Dry and Ground in Oil,
DRY AND GROUND ZINC, LITHARGE, RED LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, TIN PIPE, TIN-LINED PIPE, IRON PIPE & FITTINGS, PUMPS, &c., &c.

Our Pure White Lead, both dry and ground in oil, we warrant to be strictly pure, and GUARANTEE that for FINENESS, BODY and DURABILITY, it is not surpassed by any Lead in the market, either foreign or American.
☞ In order to protect ourselves, we have adopted as our trade-mark an eight-pointed RED STAR, with our corporate seal in the centre. This is on every package of our Pure Lead. None genuine without it.
aug24 TuTh&S 6m

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.
Winthrop Chapman and Oliver D. Chapman, Executors of the will of Winthrop Chapman, late of Exeter, in said County, deceased, having presented their account for settlement,
ORDERED, That said Accountants give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published at Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest:
AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

JOB PRINTING!

THE BANGOR
DAILY
WHIG AND COURIER,
OFFICE,
Kenduskeag Bridge.
ALL KINDS
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
Job Printing
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

We have all the Facilities
FOR DOING
Job Work,
TO BE FOUND
THIS SIDE OF BOSTON,

And shall endeavor at all times, to see that Work is promptly and faithfully done; and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the
Comfort of our Customers,
And save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs, to procure a job of Printing.

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP
WITH THE MODERN
IMPROVEMENTS
AND
Give our Customers as Good Work as can be Secured.

We have now in our Office, among other Material, a

- Babcock Steam Power Press;
- Babcock Steam Power Half-Medium Jobber
- Babcock Quarter-Medium Jobber!
- Babcock Eighth-Medium Jobber;
- Gordon Franklin Card and Bill-Head Press
- Ruggles Rotary Card and Bill-Head Press;
- Large and Small Hand Presses;
- Ruggles Paper Cutter;
- Ruggles Rotary Card Cutter, &c. &c.,

And are constantly receiving
Additions of Type
FROM
Philadelphia, New York and Boston Foundries
We are Prepared to Execute in the Best Style,

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
WAY BILLS,
BILL HEADS
BILLS OF FARE
LABELS OF ALL KINDS,
BANK CHECKS,
BANK BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING
INSURANCE BLANKS,
TOWN BLANKS,
SURVEYORS' BILLS,
WOOD BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
SCHOOL BILLS
INVOICES, &c
WEDDING, VISITING,
AND
BUSINESS CARDS
OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,
As cheap as any other establishment in this vicinity

Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to Style and Price.

PRINTING DONE
WITH
Black, Blue, or Red Ink,
OR WITH
TWO OR MORE COLORS
And particular attention paid to
BRONZE WORK.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
NO. 1
[illegible]
BANGOR, MAINE.

LIVE BAIT.
FOR PICKEREL, at
CAPT. E. T. BURGESS', Pushaw, Me or RAMSDELL & NEAL, Bangor.
dec23 4w

DR. H. A. BARROW
may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private office,
18 MAIN STREET, BANGOR,
from 9 till 1 and from three till 5 P. M., and at
FRANKLIN HOUSE
from 6 till 8 P. M.

Hundreds are suffering from the effects of early indiscretion, who may be restored to health and strength by consulting an educated Physician, who has made these diseases a specialty.
Dr. Barrow's treatment, during an extensive practice of many years, has been eminently successful in curing Nervous, Mental and Physical Debility, Exhaustion, Inaptitude for Business or Application, Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, or Noises in the Head or Ears, Painful Dreams, Pimples on the Face or Body, want of Nervous Force, Timidity, Bashfulness in Society, Pains in the Back or Loins, Impaired Memory, Irritability, Weakness of the entire System, Palpitation of the Heart, General Indecision, and numerous other symptoms, leading to Premature Decay, Impotence, Sterility, Premature Senility, &c.
The Doctor particularly invites those patients whose cases have been neglected or pronounced incurable, to place themselves without delay under his care, assuring them all that can be accomplished by science, skill, and the successful results of a long practice, will be at their service.
He distinctly states no case will be undertaken unless a permanent cure can be guaranteed.
All letters containing the usual consultation fee of $5, and fully describing the case, will be immediately attended to.
All letters and parcels for Dr. Barrow to be directed to Franklin House, Bangor.
oct22 tf

HEART DISEASE

Is becoming very common in every community and the sudden deaths resulting warn us to seek some relief. This disease assumes many different forms, among which, we notice **Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility, Water about the Heart, Sinking of the Spirits, Pains in the Side or Chest, Dizziness, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood and Momentary Stoppage of the Action of the Heart.**
These forms of Heart Disease have been cured by **Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator,** and we do not hesitate to say it will cure them again. Any form of Heart Disease will readily yield to its use, and we have yet to learn of any case where the Heart Regulator has been taken properly and the party not received a marked benefit.
Our agent, on application, will furnish you with our circular, giving full description of the disease, and also a number of testimonials of cures; and if you would like further proof from the parties who have given the testimonials, write them and see what they say.
We have sold many thousand bottles of the Heart Regulator and the demand is still increasing. We are confident we are doing the public a benefit, and not trying to impose on them a worthless preparation.
The price of the Heart Regulator is ONE DOLLAR per bottle, and can be obtained of our agent,
B F BRADBURY, Druggist,
jan9 d2taw&wly2 Bangor.

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

ASTHMA CONSUMPTION
ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
COUGH BALSAM
CROUP COLDS

A. B. C. B. A New Discovery.
Sample free to all!
At the Drug Stores.

FRIEND
WHY
SUFFERING?
WHEN
$5000 REWARD is offered for a better Remedy than ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Soreness of Lungs, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of a like nature.
The following are a few of the names of those who have used this Remedy: Mrs. Gov. Coby; Hon. Anson P. Morrill, ex-Governor; Hon. J. J. Eveleth, Mayor of Augusta. Rev. Dr. Torsey, of Kent's Hill; Rev. Dr. Ricker; Rev. D. B. Randall, Rev. E. E. Martin; Dr. Ayer; Rev. C. F. Penney; Rev. G. W. Quimby; Rev. W. A. Drew; Rev. H. F. Wood; Col. F. M. Drew, Sec'y of State; Rev. F. W. Smith; Col Geo W. Stanley, President First National Bank; S. W. Lane, Sec. Senate; Warren L. Alden; Balsam

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, prepared by F. W. Kinsman, of this city, has already attained a substantial reputation throughout the country. The names of those who have tested its remedial properties and recommend its use are of the highest standing in the community, and ought to be a sufficient guaranty of this popular medicine.—[Maine Farmer, March 28, 1872.
It contains no
Opium, Calomel or Mineral Poison
and can be taken by the most delicate child.

$5000 REWARD!!
$1000 REWARD!
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Beware of
Counterfeits
And Imitations.

The high reputation gained by Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds which are peddled out through the country *called the same.* The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by F. W. Kinsman, the inventor and sole proprietor. To protect yourselves from imposition, examine the bottle and see that the words "F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me." are blown in the glass of the bottle.
Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c.
GEO. W. Martin, M. D., Augusta, Me.
L. H. STERNS, M. D.,
Price 35 and 75 cents. Large bottles the cheapest
$5000 Reward for a Better Article!
$1000 for a case it will not cure!
FRANK W. KINSMAN, Proprietor.

Wholesale Agents, Warren L. Alden & Co., Bangor, John F. Henry & Co., New York; G. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston; J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland.
For sale by S. F. PATTEN, Granite Block, and BLOOD & ROWE, No. 121 Exchange Street, and HARLOW & SWEET, 4 Smith Block, and H. H. BUTLER, 3 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.
May 30, 1872. 1seow1y16 nov19

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of FREDERICK H. HUNT, Bankrupt.

At Portland in said District, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873, before Hon. EDWARD FOX, Judge of said District Court, in Bankruptcy.
DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss. Upon the application of Frederick H. Hunt, of Unity, in the county of Waldo, and State of Maine, representing that he has compromised and settled with all his creditors, and praying that the decree of Bankruptcy passed against him may be superseded, and all of said matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy may be dismissed, IT IS ORDERED, That notice of this application be given by publishing this notice in the Belfast Republican Journal and Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, and that a hearing will be had thereon at Portland, on the fourth day of February, 1873, at 3 P. M.
Witness the Honorable EDWARD FOX, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Portland, in said District, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873.
WM. P. PREBLE,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.
jan14 3w

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.
The Commissioners of Insolvency on the Estate of William Lowder, late of Veazie, having made return of the warrant to them issued for this purpose, together with their doings thereon,
ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Bangor, on the last Tuesday of [illegible]
[illegible]
A true copy—Attest:
AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

Bangor Machine Depot.
An assortment of
New and Second Hand Wood and Iron Working Machinery constantly on hand.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Shafting, Pulleys and Belting in great variety.
Fire Proof Safes, new and second hand, at lowest Boston Prices.
Also, Agent for
Sturtevant's Celebrated Pressure and Exhaust Blowers.
Paints all shades, ready for use, by the gallon
Machinery Oil, &c.
☞ Steam and Gas Piping done to order.
R. W. PRATT,
Depot Block, Exchange Street.
nov23 tf

LUMBERMEN,
Farmers & Wood Choppers

We would respectfully call your attention to our large stock of
AXES.
SLED STEEL, IRON,
BOLTS, CABLE CHAIN,
CROSS CUT SAWS,
AUGERS, AUGER BITTS,
HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS &c.
All of which were bought before the late fire in Boston, and which we are selling at the same old low prices, at
No. 132 Exchange Street.
Trask & Chalmers.
Bangor, Nov. 22, 1872

GO WEST!

You can save $4 on each Ticket
by buying via
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Saginaw, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco, and all points
West, Northwest and Southwest!
THE GRAND TRUNK is in splendid running condition, is fully supplied with first-class rolling stock, including the
CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE CARS,
and is making the best connections and quickest time of any route from Bangor.
Baggage checked from Bangor to Chicago, and not subject to Custom House examination.
For full particulars enquire at the old agency,
No. 22, West Market Square, Bangor Maine.
W. C. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent
aug21

FILES.——FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand
1000 DOZEN FILES,
And am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at
The Lowest Prices,
and will warrant them equal to any imported,
☞ Call and see them.
OLD FILES RECUT, as usual.
JOB COLLETT,
jan7 EXCHANGE STREET.

MUSIC.
A good assortment of SHEET MUSIC may be found at S. F. COBB'S,
No. 5, Giddings Block, Main Street
feb2 tf

Portland Machine Works,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Proprietor.
STEAM ENGINES.
Marine, Stationary, and Portable
Boilers and Tanks, Gangs, Mill Work, and General Machinery.
215 COMMERCIAL STREET, Portland, Me.
nov16 3m

Kenduskeag National Bank of Bangor.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Kenduskeag National Bank of Bangor, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at their Banking Room, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Per order of the Directors.
T. S DODD, Cashier.
Bangor, Jan. 14, 1873.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
—AND—
Holloway's Ointment.

The grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest Vegetable Extracts, Herbs and Medicinal Gums. Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.
HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
78 Maiden Lane, New York.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cts., 62 cents, and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the large sizes.
B. F. BRADBURY, Agent, Bangor.
mly14, 1872. eodawly26

Administratrix' Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed, and has taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of
[illegible] late of [illegible]
in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to [illegible]
Bangor, Jan. 5, 1873. 3

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (one inch in space) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, two insertions,	1 25
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 50
For one square, one week,	2 00
each week's continuance,	75
For half-square, one time,	75
For half-square, three times,	1 00
For half-square, one week,	1 25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times,	2 00
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.
$2,50 per square for first week—$1,00 per square for continuance.
DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."
☞ Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two-thirds price; *two times a week*, one half price; *one time a week*, one third price.
☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.
☞ All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices" 10 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES

Yale now takes no boys under 15.

And now Nevada has the epizootic.

Russia leather muffs are fashionable.

Oregon has finished its Willamette canal.

A white deer is exhibited in San Francisco.

The streams of Kansas are full of frozen fish.

Philadelphia's millionaire of third importance is a butcher.

Texas wants to fill up, and has sent an agent to England for emigrants.

The income of the Oneida Community for two years foots up $132,000 over expenses.

Twenty thousand persons have emigrated from Georgia in the past two years.

Mrs. Fair is going to law with her banker because he won't come down with the stamps.

Thirty-five thousand tons of wheat are stored at Stockton, Cal., for shipment to Liverpool.

Porcupines served in wine sauce have become a Roman delicacy. The pin-feathers are removed before eating.

Forty per cent. of the suicides in New York last year were Germans, yet in their native land suicide is very rare.

An original portrait of Davy Crockett has passed into the possession of the New York Historical Society.

The dry goods imports during the past week in New York, reached the enormous and unprecedented total of $3,435,690.

A mill has been started in Michigan to supply Boston with 500,000 pounds of hemlock extract yearly.

A Virginian has invented a locomotive attachment to melt snow and ice from the track as the engine passes along.

Guy Fawkes, the baby hippopotamus in London, is coming on after the usual manner of infants. He appreciates having his ears tickled and smiles when his gums are rubbed.

A hermit named Ambrose W. Record, thirty-one years old, lives in a box eight feet long, five and one-half feet wide and six feet high, in Peoria, Ill.

A Georgia negro was overpaid $100 on a check by a bank, and he returned the money. The local paper says this is another evidence that the race can never be civilized.

A German physician, Dr. Wallendorf, has fitted up a screw propeller as a floating hospital for patients with lung diseases, to spend the winter in cruising between Gibralta and Malta.

It must be pleasant up in Northern Minnesota. On the line of the Winona and St. Peter railroad, the snow has drifted to such a depth that the telegraph poles are completely covered.

It is the opinion of Vernon Harcourt, M. P., the prolix "Historicus," that England has paid our government $15,000,000 to accept a modification of international law, and not for Alabama damages.

Mr. Charles L. Brace, secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New York, says that the society is not now, and has not been contesting the will of Mr. Greeley. The only contestants are the executors of the will of 1871.

A San Francisco woman, suffering from domestic infelicity, based her plea for a divorce on the fact that she was intoxicated when married, to substantiate which her husband was produced as evidence that no woman would have linked her fortunes with his when sane.

The Joliet, Ill., Signal says: "The recent cold weather, it is feared, has done great damage to fruit trees. We learn that many apple trees were split open by the frost. Old trees suffered as well as young ones. It is impossible at this time, to estimate the extent of the damage."

The term Credit Mobilier is of French origin, and means, when literally translated, "movable credit." The name was first applied to a stock company formed in France, about twenty years ago, upon a principle of limited liability under the sanction of the government.

A panic-stricken Irishman made haste to pull his deposit out of a "busted" bank, and with equal haste he ran across the street to place it in a sound institution. As he passed his pile of bills over to the treasurer, an agent from across the way, as the story goes, dropped in with a cash check, and the astonished depositor saw his own money counted in to pay it. "By the holy Moses!" he exclaimed in hopeless astonishment, "I might jest as well have left the money there meself."

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION ON SNOW SHOES.—A curious and eminently Canadian scene was presented in Montreal last Wednesday night when five snow shoe clubs mustered their full force and formed a torchlight procession over the "Mountain" in honor of Lord and Lady Dufferin. There were hundreds of loyal and strong-limbed Canadians in the lines; and the torchlights, reflected by the snow, made a very brilliant spectacle.—Arrived at their destination, the snow shoers were welcomed with rockets, an illumination, a supper and speeches. It is a hardy race whose sports are of such a sturdy sort as this.

HOUSE WINDOWS.—The more light admitted to apartments the better for those who occupy them. Light is as necessary to sound health as it is to vegetable life. Exclude it from plants and the consequences are disastrous.—They cannot be perfected without its vivifying influence. It is a fearful mistake to curtain and blind windows so closely for fear of injuring the furniture by exposure to the sun's rays, that rooms positively gather elements in darkness which engender disease. Let in the light often, and fresh air too, or suffer the penalty of aches and pains and long doctor bills which might have been avoided.

Twelve young men in Bloomington, Ill., concealed themselves in the garret of a public hall one day last week with a view to witnessing the evening performance free of cost. Just as King Richard was offering his "kingdom for a horse," a pair of masculine legs protruded through the ceiling above, and a manly form was seen struggling frantically to keep from falling into the parquette. All twelve were arrested and have had to pay $200 for damage to [illegible]. The regular admission fee was fifty cents, and the speculation is not regarded as successful.

A Brazilian paper having looked over its exchanges carefully, tells the last story about a man 178 years old, who in his youth fought against the Dutch in Pernambuco. He has [illegible]

Long [illegible] prevail in [illegible], although none have died for a few weeks past.

STATE NEWS.

There are now ten cases of small-pox at the Greeley Hospital in Portland.

Probate court in Sagadahoc county will be held the first Tuesday of each month instead of Monday as heretofore.

At Milltown, Calais, Thursday, the ell of a house owned and occupied by Mr. Owen Anderson, was destroyed by fire.

Large numbers of deer are ranging through Newcastle, Alna and Jefferson. Several have been killed.

Mr. John Saville, one of the eight survivors of the Golden Hind wrecked off Patagonia, is a native of Richmond in this State.

Joseph Austin of Damariscotta, was seriously if not fatally injured, Tuesday, by the fall of a limb where he was at work in the woods.

The *Reporter* says that Wednesday night, Daniel Nutting, an aged citizen of Gardiner, in attempting to rise from his bed fell and broke his thigh.

Operations in the Iron Works at Pembroke have been suspended for the present, caused, it is said, by the sudden decline in the price of manufactured iron.

Winthrop village, one of the most flourishing in the State, dedicated a beautiful school house Thursday. The house is 40x60 feet and cost $45,000. Supt. Johnson delivered the address on the occasion.

Jacob Small, a young man who was serving the last year of a three years' sentence in the State Prison, for larceny, and who had just been pardoned on account of his being sick with consumption died suddenly in the prison hospital last Monday morning.

The Biddeford *Times* says that on Thursday of last week, J. H. Brown and Charles Holland of Limerick, started for the White Mountains on a deer hunt. Procuring a guide they went into the wilderness on Sunday and came out the Tuesday following, bringing with them six large deer and one fox. One of the deer weighed, when dressed, 152 pounds.

The *Oracle* says that at Newcastle, on Friday, the 10th inst, Oscar E. Sidelinger entered the dwelling house of Artis Hall, and having induced Mr. Hall's daughter, a miss of 15 years, to take some $30 from her father's drawer, persuaded her to elope with him.—Their absence was discovered early Saturday morning, and immediate pursuit of the runaways was made. They were overtaken at Wiscasset, to which place they had walked during the night, and where they were awaiting the train west. They were brought back to Newcastle, and Miss Hall was restored to her parents, and Sidelinger was bound over to court by Trial Justice Stetson, and is now in jail. The stolen money, except $13, which Sidelinger had invested for new clothes was recovered.

WILLY CLARK'S DYING STATEMENT—*A Most Pathetic Recital.* Willy Clark, the feeble-minded boy who was convicted at the last Criminal Term of the Superior Court of obstructing the Boston and Albany Railroad track at Chester, repeatedly told his mother, just before he died, that he was innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted. The night before his death he suddenly woke, more intelligent than usual, and began talking about the prison, and asked if he might go out to play when he got well. He was then too weak to talk more than a few minutes without stopping, but his mother humored his fancy and told him that he was not in prison then. Willy seemed pleased, and immediately said: "I did not put that stick there, mother but Mr. Gammell said I must own it or he wouldn't ever let me come home again!" It will be remembered that at the trial Sheriff Gammell testified to saying: "I can't let you go, Willy, for I guess you put that stick on the bridge. If you did it, the best thing you can do is to own it up." This, according to the sheriff's testimony, oft-repeated statement at length induced Clark to confess the deed. Willy's final story, taking, from his weakness, over two hours in the telling, was precisely what he told his father at first, and what his counsel sought to show at the trial. He left the railroad track above the bridge and, having rubber boots, waded a little brook, and so went home.

His story was full of unconscious pathos, and he only complained because they would not let him go out to play. He remembered and once or twice shudderingly alluded to the Chester lock up, a dark room in the centre of the Town Hall, where he was kept one night and part of the next day without covering, fire or food. It is hardly remarkable that he was willing to confess anything to get out of such a place. The shock of the experience, and subsequent confinement, undoubtedly hastened his death, and, weak-witted as he was, it was better for him to die than to live in prison. But it is none the less surprising that the jury should have given a general verdict of guilty, in the face of his clearly shown mental feebleness. He never once talked with his counsel, and it was very difficult to make him remember to say "not guilty," in answer to the indictment. When he was convicted he had no sense of what it meant; and even the foreman of the jury has said since the trial, "We thought he did it, but we did not think him responsible for his acts."

But it is by no means clear that he did do it. As shown by the testimony, after he reached home the section master crossed the bridge and saw no stick between the sleepers. Then a mountain wood-burning engine crossed the bridge, and the passenger train followed. It was the theory of the defence that the obstructing stick fell from the first mentioned locomotive tender. One or two professed experts pronounced the theory untenable, but the circumstance has since happened on the very same bridge. A stick of wood was seen falling from the engine tender of a recent train on the bridge, and the man who went back to pick it up found it in almost the same position as the stick which had such an effect upon the doom of Willy Clark, must have been in. It don't matter much to him now, but it is a curious illustration of the fallibility of experts and of juries' decisions.—[*Springfield Republican.*

Miniature Almanac. **Wednesday, Jan. 22**

[BANGOR TIME]

SUN RISES,	7 4	MOON RISES	12 49 PM
SUN SETS,	4 41	HIGH WATER,	4 20 AM 4 44 PM
LENGTH OF DAYS.	9 38		

Marine Journal.

PORT OF WINTERPORT.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

CLEARED

Stmr Katahdin, Roix, Boston

Shipping Notes.

Capt Brown of the sch Enterprise, of this port, which was recently abandoned and crew taken to Havana, reports—Sailed from Bangor on the 24th of November with a cargo of lumber, bound to Saco, Me; that on account of the heavy weather they were obliged several times for safety to put into different ports along the coast. On the 8th of December, off Georges Banks they met a succession of heavy gales and stormy weather, which blew away her sails, lost deck load and completely dismasted the vessel, setting her to leak in a frightful way. Thus they remained for a number of days in a sinking condition and short of provisions, until the 19th of December, when they were taken off the wreck and brought to Havana by the barque barque Imperz Morris, from Pictou. A subscription was started among the American shipmasters in port for the benefit of the master of the Enterprise, and several hundred dollars were collected in a few hours.

[The Enterprise was owned by Webster Treat and others of this city.]

Sch Evergreen, Spicer, from Bangor for Port au Prince put into Bermuda 1st inst in distress. She experienced heavy weather, and have on her beam ends and compelled to throw over her deck load.

MEMORANDA.

Schs Ontario of Calais will winter at Providence (also sch J McCloskey.

G W Lawrence of Damariscotta is getting out the white oak frame for a barque of 500 tons to be commanded by Capt Oscar Yates of sch Susan Stetson, and owned by parties in Damariscotta.

DISASTERS

Sch Addie Fuller, which went ashore on Cape Henry Beach several weeks ago and was got off and towed to Norfolk, having had all damages repaired, was re-sealed [illegible] with the cargo which was saved, and sailed 15th for Baltimore, where she will make up a full cargo.

DOMESTIC PORTS

WINTERPORT. Ar 18th, sch Clarissa Story, Clifford, Boston.
[illegible] PORTLAND, Ar 18th, brig A [illegible], Atherton, Philadelphia; [illegible]
[illegible] LONDON. Ar 18th, sch H A Farwell, Farnum, Wilmington.
Cld 18th, schs Ellen Frances, Hunt, Calais; Lookout, Johnson, Portland.

EDGARTOWN. In port 17th, sch Pacos, for Rockland.
VINEYARD HAVEN. Ar 18th, barque C S Rogers, Dickinson, Mobile for Boston.
Ar 19th, barque Archer, Hatch, Buenos Ayres for Boston; schs Quoddy, Fanning Hoboken for Boston; Eastern Belle, Parker, Port Johnson for Chelsea.
SALEM. Ar 18th, brig Josie A Devereux, Haskell, Belfast for Wilmington.
NEWPORT. In port 18th schs Enterprise, Sweet Savannah; James Henry Trueworthy, for New York; Olive Ames Phillips, Baltimore.
Ar 18th, schs Hyne Oliver; Empress, Kennedy, and Lucy Ames, Haviland, Providence for New York.
PROVIDENCE. Ar 18th, sch Amboid, Hickey from Calais.
NEW YORK. Ar 19th, barque Volant, Woodman fm Galveston; brigs Shannon, Sawyer, Millbridge, Maurice, Bartlett, Fortune Island; schs L F Warren, Johnson, fm Pensacola; Daybreak, Blake, Minatitlan.
Passed through Hell Gate 19th, barque Sarah, Cheney, New York for Portland; brig Mary A Chase, Dolan, do for do; schs Indiana, Smith do for Boston; Abigator, Gregory, do for Calais; Decorra, Clark, and Louis Walsh, Booth, do for Calais; Royal Lawrence do for Machias; Pestel, Rumsell do for Boston, Mary Louisa, Lowell do for do.
PHILADELPHIA. Ar 18th, sch Henrietta, Leavitt, N York.
SAVANNAH. Ar 19th, sch George Washington, Sherlock, West Indies.
PENSACOLA. Cld 14th, sch John Bird, Sleeper, Havana.
Ar 13th, sch A L Fitch, Fitch, Montego Bay.
CHARLESTON. Ar 14th, sch Mary F Long, Haskell, Weymouth.
DARIEN. Cld 14th, sch Waldemar, Parker, Rio Janeiro.
MOBILE. Cld 14th, sch J W Allen, Dean, for Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at Bermuda 1st, sch Evergreen, Spicer, Bangor for Port au Prince.
Sld from Cienfuegos 9th, sch Gen. Connor, Slute, Trinidad.
Ar at Cardenas 8th, brig J Bickmore, Henley, Portland; schs James Warren, Drisco, Apalachicola; Kochece, St John.
Ar at Gijon, 24th ult, brig Julia A Halleck, Briggs, New York.
Ar at Havana 8th, brig M A Herrera, French, Pensacola.
Sld 10th, ship Marcia C Day, Chase, New Orleans.
In port 15th, barque Com Dupont, Nichols, for New York.
Ar at Matanzas 10th brig E M Brookings, Brown, Bath, Me.
Sld 10th, barque Mary E Libbey, New York; brig Jeremiah, Ford, do.
At Ponce, P R 28th, sch Windward, from Bucksville, S C (dis)
Ar at Sagua 29th, barque M C Dyer, Hopkins, Philadelphia, sch George Walker Coo, Machias.
Ar at St Jago 3d inst, brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, fm Baltimore.

[Per stmr Batavia]

Sld from Bristol 6th, Ellen Dyer, Leland, Cardiff
In Portland Roads 6th, windbound, Alberti, Harding, London for Berbice.
Ar at Grimsby 4th, Loretta Fish, Watts, Hull.
Ar at Newport 5th, Ellen Dyer, Leland, Bristol
Sld from Middlesborough 4th, Susan A Blaisdell, Sawyer, Calcutta.
Ar at Colombo Nov 28th, Harvester, Garver, Bombay.
Ar at Messina 26th, Richmond, Powers, Leghorn.
Ar at Gibraltar 25th, Almoner, Averill, Messina.
Ar at Montevideo previous to 8th inst, Florence Treat, Short, Cardiff.

Cadiz, Dec 28—Put back, the Helen G Rich, Strout, for Havana; had sailed 22; returned for water.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. James Gould, Clairvoyant Physician, has removed to No. 31 Cumberland Street, between Centre and Harlow Street.
tf

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!
Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where *Fever and Ague is unknown.*
Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warranty Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 9th St., New York.
jan 8 WAS&eodw1y23

Choirs, Musical Classes, Conventions, Academies.
ATTENTION.
to the following Choice List of
NEW CANTATAS! ORATORIOS! ANTHEMS!

New and attractive Cantatas.

FORTY-SIXTH PSALM. *Dudley Buck.* 1.00
FESTIVAL CANTATA. *Eben Tourjee.* 1.25
GOUNOD'S CHORAL MUSIC.
Well worthy of careful study.
MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST. *Hodges.* 50
An amusing and very melodious musical extravaganza.

NEW ORATORIOS.
ST. PETER. *J. K. Paine.* 1.75
PRODIGAL SON. *Arthur Sullivan.* 1.00
Fine effective compositions.

ANTHEM BOOKS.
SABBATH GUEST. *Emerson & Morey.* 1.00
BUCK'S NEW MOTETTE COLLECTION. 2.25
BAUMBACH'S SACRED QUARTETTES, (New) [illegible]

IN PRESS.—NEARLY READY.
STRAUSS'S DANCE MUSIC. Violin and Piano.
1.00
The above books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO. New York.
dec28 d&w1y27

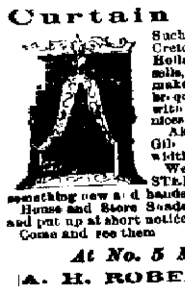
USE WARD'S INK
For sale in Bangor by
DAVID BUGBEE & CO., and E. F. & W. G. DUREN.
aug31 od 1y

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS
For Inventions, Trade Marks or Designs
No. 76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street, Boston.

After an extensive practice of upwards of thirty years continues to secure patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all papers for Patents, executed on reasonable terms with dispatch. Researches made to determine the validity and utility of Patents of Inventions, and legal and other advice rendered on all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished, by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.
No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.
All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most *capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.
CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents."
"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man *more competent and trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.
EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."
"Mr. R. H. EDDY has made for me over THIRTY applications for Patents, having been successful in almost every case. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part, leads me to recommend ALL inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.
JOHN TAGGART
Boston, Jan. 1 1873. 3mw1y

Interior Decorations!
We keep a full line of
Curtain Materials!



Such as Repps, Terries, Laces, Cretonnes, White and Green Hollands, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, which we are prepared to make up into Curtains or Lambrequins of the latest designs, with Plain or Ornamental Cornices of the newest styles.
Also, Room Mouldings in Gilt and Black Walnut, all widths,
We are Agents for the WEBSTER PATENT CORNICES, something new and handsome.
House and Store Shades furnished in all colors, and put up at short notice.
Come and see them
At No. 5 Main Street.
A. H. ROBERTS & SON.
jan14 3taw3w

Administratrix' Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed, and has taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of
JAMES M SMITH, late of Newburgh,
in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to her.
LOVINA T. SMITH.
Newburgh, Dec. 31, 1872. 2

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 22 1873

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH QUESTION

The New York *Tribune* and *World* each published on Saturday morning thirty columns of matter on this subject, comprising most elaborate arguments by David A. Wells, Joseph Medill and William Orton

The letter of Mr Wells states that there are at present $60,000,000 invested in the business, 80,000 miles of line and 180,000 miles of wire. The returns made upon this investment may be estimated from the fact that the gross receipts of the Western Union Company for the year ending June 30, 1872, were $9,4[illegible]00 Besides the Western Union there are about ten other companies, all more or less prosperous, commanding about $16,000,000 of capital. This valuable and increasing property it is now proposed to transfer to the National Government

Mr Wells is of the opinion that, by virtue of the act of Congress of 1866, the Government has a right to take possession of all the telegraph lines in the country, but the entire weight of his authority is thrown against the scheme. He regards Mr Hubbard's estimate of $6,000,000 as the entire cost of purchasing the existing lines, building new ones and establishing additional stations, as inadequate and characterizes his assertion that the Government could build a system equal in extent to the present one for $11,800,000 as "utterly absurd." The cost of the British [illegible] was $40,000,000, and not less than $75,000,000 would be needed to buy the lines in the United States. To meet this expense a new national loan would have to be issued. The charge for transmission of messages which is fixed at twenty five cents for twenty words in the Washburn bill, and at one cent a word in the Hubbard proposition would be entirely insufficient to meet expenses. More over, as the cheap telegraphing must be [illegible] balanced by an additional tax upon the people it is difficult to see where the advantage lies.

In Europe the government system has been successful. In 1870 North Germany, Bavaria, Denmark, Spain and Austria all had [illegible] while the expenses in Great Britain were about $[illegible],000,000 in excess of the re[illegible]

With regard to government efficiency, Mr Wells asserts that the post office of the United States is very much inferior to those of foreign nations. We have neither cheap postage nor a strictly honest service, and it is not supposable that any change would be made in [illegible] respects when the postal department [illegible] charged with the care of the telegraph [illegible] the arguments which have been so often advanced to show that all [illegible] this kind are inconsistent with the [illegible] of republican institutions because they tend toward imperialism. Statistics are [illegible] showing the relation between the volume of business and the expenses of telegraphing in Europe by no means favorable to government system.

Mr Medill's argument is that the Government has as good a right to control the telegraph as it has to control the mails. Cheap telegraphy is essential to the education of the people and the Government could make telegraphy cheap as it did the rates of postage. [illegible] a desirable thing cheap enough and there is no limit to the demand for it." He [illegible] that the Western Union is a vast monopoly and should not be allowed to stand in the way of low rates of telegraphy; that if the Government had control of the wires it would not dare to misuse its knowledge of private affairs and that the patronage it would wield would be regulated by the Civil Service [illegible] and no corruption would arise there.

Mr Orton in reply emphatically denies [illegible] the Government to furnish cheap [illegible] cheap railroad transportation [illegible]. He assails the patent at the [illegible] dismisses the Euro[illegible] of Postal Telegraphy on the [illegible] Government is prohibited by [illegible] principles from such interference with private rights and in private [illegible] He [illegible] that the cost of the [illegible] for the reason that [illegible] number of dispatches is doubled [illegible] must be doubled — [illegible] that the Western Union is a [illegible] that [illegible] better than its rivals, and [illegible] increased the total [illegible] of its [illegible] legitimate growth

RAILWAY EXTENSION

From an article in the *Railway Monitor*, a journal devoted to railroad affairs the first number of which has just reached us from the publishers Messrs W B Dana & Co N Y, we gather the following facts respecting the progress of railroads in this country. There were but 7,613 miles of railway extension during the last year against [illegible] in 1871. The whole length of railroads in the several States and Territories is now [illegible] and there are 4,000 more in various stages of construction. Of the States, [illegible] has the least number of miles of railroad in proportion to her territorial extent, having one mile of railroad to every 613 square miles of land, while Massachusetts has the largest having one mile of railroad to every 4.7 square miles of area. Connecticut comes next, having one mile of road to every 5 square miles of territory and Rhode Island has one mile of railroad to about every nine and a half square miles. Rhode Island has one mile of railroad to every 1,[illegible] inhabitants being the greatest difference while Nevada has a mile of railroad to every 71 inhabitants the number of miles in Rhode Island being 139 and her population estimated at 217,[illegible]. Nevada has 602 miles of road and a population of 42,491. Again, Nevada and Rhode Island represent the extremes. The former has one mile of railroad for every $42,759 of her valuation which, by the census of 1870 was in round numbers $25,741,000. Rhode Island has one mile of road for every $1,757,000 her valuation at the same time being $244,279,000. The State of Maine is credited with one mile of railroad to every 4[illegible] square miles of area, for every 677.4 of population and for every $221,536 of valuation.

The average number of miles of railroad throughout the States to the area is 1 in every 25.6 square miles, to the population is 1 to every 559.7 inhabitants, and to the valuation is 1 in every $205,907

The N. Y. *Tribune* appears to be attempting to "whitewash" Boss Tweed. It makes light of Garvey's evidence editorially, and the *Times* calls attention to very important portions of that evidence which the *Tribune* entirely suppressed. The *Times* says Tweed is a bosom friend of Jay Gould and sarcastically refers to the alleged investment of the latter in *Tribune* stock.

In answer to our request that the *Commercial* cease making silly faces at Speaker Blaine and speak out if it has anything to say, it grimaces again with the remark that Mr. B has a brother who lives nearer the Pacific Railroad than the Speaker. We were in possession of this important fact before. What of it? If you have any objection to that gentleman's long residence in Kansas why don't you speak it out?

Prince Napoleon and his wife Clothilde, on Monday paid a visit to Queen Victoria.

The *Commercial* naturally finds it impossible to understand that any journal can do justice to the character of a public officer, without being actuated by some selfish consideration and it has naturally resorts to impertinence and falsehood in accounting for our just recognition of the services of State Insurance Commissioner Paine, by this remark

"The Whig's candidate for that office is a liberal contributor to its columns, *and that without compensation.*"

The statement implies an intimacy with our affairs which is not enjoyed by any one connected with the *Commercial*; it is stupidly false, as Mr Paine is not a contributor to our columns. During the political campaign last year, we published several communications from that gentleman upon public affairs all of which appeared over his own signature, and when he desires us to compensate him for extending to him as to other citizens the courtesy of our columns, he will probably apply to us directly and not through that high toned sheet, the Bangor Daily *Commercial*

The Augusta *Journal* announces that Hon Joshua Nye is a candidate for the office of Insurance Commissioner

The Portland *Press* says: "A member of the Board of Agriculture suggests that that organization should be abolished by the Legislature and a Commissioner of Agriculture established instead. There is certainly room for the growing suspicion that the Board, though composed of several intelligent and worthy gentlemen has fallen into the hands of a few intriguing men who are disposed to turn the organization to their own purposes. Mr Goodale has been displaced through their manipulations that a gentleman who has been Secretary of the State Agricultural Society might succeed him in order to make a vacancy and a place worth $[illegible] a year for another gentleman who did not realize so substantial rewards for his labors as President of that society as he desired. The whole of this miserable scheme was carried out by those gentlemen who were the projectors of what, by a figure of speech, was called the State Fair at Bangor last fall."

We intimated some time ago that these Boards needed reconstruction, and we shall be glad to see them thoroughly overhauled by the Legislature

In the following paragraph which we clip from the Boston *Globe* will be found a strong argument in favor of the usefulness of our College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

The multiplicity of clerks and the scarcity of young men following trades in cities is a matter often commented upon, and the expressions of opinion in regard to it are almost universally derogatory to the first classed named. It may never have struck people that the school of instruction in the mechanical arts is practically closed nowdays. Any one who wishes can be a clerk but not every one can be a mechanic, no matter how earnestly he may desire it. The trade organizations which limit and prohibit the taking of apprentices to various occupations are cruel combinations against the youth of the country and criminal conspiracies against the best interests of society. Under their sway there is growing up a vast community of idlers, hundreds of whom are driven, almost by necessity into crime

The Postmaster General has made arrangements with the Signal Service Bureau of the War Department to transmit to all Post Offices that can be reached from the several points of distribution daily, by mail the weather reports issued by the Signal office. These notices the Postmasters are instructed to display publicly in their offices, in frames supplied for the purpose, so that all the community agricultural and commercial, may have the benefit of the information they contain

IMPORTANT DECISION—MUNICIPAL AID TO MANUFACTURES UNAUTHORIZED The Lewiston *Journal* reports an important decision of the Supreme Court of this State which has just been promulgated, arising from the vote of the town of Jay to aid a manufacturing enterprise in which the Court hold that the Legislature cannot authorize towns to extend such aid. The Court further unanimously hold that towns may aid railroads. They say that railroads are improved public ways and railroad corporations are public corporations while manufacturing companies are private corporations to carry on private business. This decision settles the right of towns to aid railroads, and overthrows the policy of towns aiding manufacturing enterprises

The Arkansas Legislature, Saturday, elected S W Dorsey United States Senator, to succeed Mr Rice. Dorsey was the candidate of the Anti Clayton Republicans and the Democrats finding that they could not elect their own man preferred to defeat the Clay ton party

STOKES'S APPEAL FOR A NEW TRIAL. Lyman Tremaine, the leading counsel for Stokes who has decided not to withdraw from the case, has given some of the points on which he and his associates hope to obtain a new trial for the condemned murderer. They will attempt to prove that two, at least, of the jurors went out of court to obtain evidence, which was improper, they hold, for their verdict should have been formed from the evidence brought before them on the trial. This they hope to prove by affidavits which they have obtained from two of the jurors. One of these states that while the trial was in progress he went one evening, in company with the Deputy Sheriff who had him in charge, to the Grand Central Hotel and examined the stairway at the ladies' entrance where Fisk was shot, in order to judge for himself whether Stokes could have easily avoided the meeting and whether Fisk could have conveniently seen Stokes at the head of the stairs. The other juror admits in his affidavit that after hearing the testimony of Henry DeCorley in regard to Stokes's pistol and not being satisfied in his mind that DeCorley was correct in his statements, he went to a gunsmith's and examined a number of pistols, with a view of ascertaining whether a man could distinguish at a certain distance a four from a six barreled pistol. These Stokes's counsel regard as very strong points, and they appear to be confident that the stay of proceedings and a new trial can be procured by their presentation. They lay stress upon the point that this alleged action of the two jurors was voluntary on their part, and that the case is entirely different from that in which a jury is taken to the scene of crime by order of a judge. Their action was altogether unknown to the judge or the counsel engaged in the case. Stokes's counsel contend that the opinions of these two men, formed by their independent investigations and probably communicated to others of the jury, materially influenced the verdict. Another point they propose to raise is that the medical testimony brought out at the first trial, and excluded at this last by consent of counsel on both sides, is of vital importance to the defendant and must be heard. Counsel at the first trial endeavored to make the point that Fisk's death was caused by the bungling of the physicians, and was not from the effects of the pistol balls fired into him by Stokes. The case will be brought up very soon, possibly during this week. Stokes is inclined to be somewhat jubilant over his prospects, his near friends, who have been permitted to know the points on which his counsel rely for a new trial, having assured him that they will certainly succeed. The impression is steadily gaining ground that he will not hang this winter.

Chicago has been rebuilt with unexampled rapidity, but a writer in the Financier states that the indebtedness of Chicago property holders for money borrowed of outside capitalists is sixty-five million dollars.

A disastrous conflagration at Parker's Landing, Pa., on Monday, destroyed a large number of dwellings rendering over a hundred families homeless, and entailing a loss of some $250,000. Several houses were blown up to stay the conflagration. Meetings in aid of the sufferers are being held.

Cobb's bronze warehouse in Dey st, New York, was burned Monday. Loss $100,000.

Special Notices.

NORUMBEGA LODGE.

Regular session THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 7½ o'clock

W H MORGAN

jan22 K R R

DRAWING SCHOOL.

Prof. W. A. PIKE,

of the Maine State College, proposes to open two classes in MECHANICAL DRAWING—one for beginners and the other for those having already had some practice. The instruction will be given in the evening—two three or four evenings a week as may be desired.

Terms $8 for twenty four lessons in advance.

Prof PIKE will be at Henry H Butler's store No 3, Kenduskeag Bridge, every evening this week from 7½ till 9 o'clock

jan21 4t

Mens Conscia Recti.

There is a story told,
Of a man who of old,
Enlisted all other men for to know
That the shoes which he made
Were indeed a good trade,
And *thorough* from heel to toe
So he placed on his sign
The following line—
Mens conscia recti, a motto,
Which his rival in trade,
Tried to steal ready made,
Which he certainly hadn't have ought to

For knowing naught of any learned tongue,
He soon procured, and o'er his own door hung,
A sign which brought a twinkle into each correct eye,
Inscribed with "*Men's and Women's conscia rectis*"

This sort o' story, HENDERSON, the Tonsorialist, commends to the notice of any who, by ignorantly imitating the style of other advertisers express their own delicacies in polite letters, and he does this through no ear of imitation in his own specialties; feeling his style of high art to be like the highest effort of poetical genius in any language, idiomatic, untranslatable and inimitable.

Shampooing done as usual in the Greek, Sanscrit, Syriac or Sclavic languages jan21 s 2t

Tuesday Evening Class,

At Acadian Hall will meet WEDNESDAY EVENING January 22 G KIMBALL

jan21

Wanted.

A copy of WILLIAMSON'S HISTORY OF MAINE. Call at Bangor Library Association

Bangor Jan 20 1873 3t

NOTIFICATION.

Now is your time to all and see the New Parlor Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon

In Bass' New Block, Main Street,

for we are ready to show to our Patrons something new and something true. We will show our some of our skill as far as barbering is concerned. We do not mean to monopolize the entire barbering but our motto is to live and let live

Your humble servants,
R ANDERSON,
W B DOUSE

jan18

Juveniles Attention!

The Juvenile Class in Dancing at MUSIC HALL will be resumed on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 22d at 2½ o'clock

A full attendance is desired

M H ANDREWS, Teacher

jan18

[illegible]

My friends and the public at large are most cordially invited to call

Over the China Tea Store,

where I am now exhibiting all the brilliancy of Ton[illegible] to those who may favor me with their presence

Your obedient and humble servant,
W K HENDERSON Tonsorialist.

jan17 sn 1w*

Offices to Rent

Two large rooms connected, in Kenduskeag Block up one flight, $-5 per year. Apply to

jan15 sn tf N. S HARLOW.

The Haines PIANOS,

Rank among the most Complete and Perfect Instruments manufactured, at a price which cannot fail to suit the public generally

The chief object of this firm has been to give the Public an Instrument thoroughly made reliable and warranted in every respect, and at a moderate figure

☞ THE HAINES PIANOS are the ONLY low priced pianos which contain ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS such as *improved overstrung scales, agraffe treble top dampers, bushed ivory front keys, &c*

The sales of HAINES PIANOS have increased from *One Thousand* in 1868 to *Three Thousand* in 1872, and the reason of this *immense popularity* is the fact that they are *the best pianos for the money* made in this country. Every article used in the construction of the HAINES PIANO is First class, thoroughly seasoned and the very best quality

I am selling these excellent Pianos at the

Very Lowest Prices.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent to any address on application

F S DAVENPORT,

10 Main Street.

jan15 sn 3taw&w4t

WM. FRANKLIN SEAVEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Has removed to

Rines' New Block, No. 17 Main St., Bangor

Attends to General Law, Collecting and Patent Cases.

Bangor, Oct 26 1872 sn MFW tf

REMOVAL.

DR. G C GARDNER,

Has removed to the rooms lately occupied by Dr E C. YOUNG, at No 52 Main Street, where he will attend to the practice of dentistry in all its branches

Dr G. has permission to refer to Dr ISAAC STRICKLAND

A CARD It gives me pleasure to recommend Dr GARDNER to my friends and former patients, as a skilful practitioner E. C. YOUNG.

Bangor Aug 30th, 1872. sn tf

Physician's Card!

MELVIN PREBLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Has so far recovered from his injuries as to resume his practice

Pure Vaccine Virus on hand

Office—No 3, Bowman's Block
Residence—Penobscot Exchange

dec14 sn

State of Maine.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 7th, 1873

ORDERED That, the Senate concurring all petitions for private legislation, except those for redress of wrongs and grievances which shall be presented to the Legislature after the first day of February next, be referred to the next Legislature, and that this order be published in the Daily Kennebec Journal, the Daily Lewiston Journal, the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, Portland Daily Press and Daily Eastern Argus, until that date

In House of Representatives, Jan 8 1873
Read and passed Sent up for concurrence
SUMNER J CHADBOURNE, Clerk

In Senate, Jan 8 1873
Read and passed in concurrence
SAMUEL W. LANE, Secretary

A true copy, attest
jan9 SAMUEL W LANE, Secretary

CHARLES HAMLIN,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

No. 9 Wheelwright & Clark's Block,

Office hours from 2 to 4 P M

Bankrupt Court Room open from 9 A. M. to 12 M

mch26 sn tf

REMOVAL.

A. F. CHASE

Has removed to

Store No. 75 Exchange Street,

Lately occupied by KELLEY & MARTIN,

Grateful to the public for their patronage in the past, I hope to merit a fair share of it in the future, having obtained a Store where my expenses will be very much reduced, I shall be able to make custom work as cheap as any [illegible] in the city.

GIVE ME A CALL,

No. 75 Exchange St.

A. F. CHASE.

Bangor, October 15, 1872. sn

THE SAFE Deposit Interest Bank,

No. 9 Central St., Bangor.

P. M. BLAKE, President

T. H SMITH, Cashier.

Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of

7-30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

No deposits received for a less sum than $50

☞ Office hours from 8 A M to 6 P M.

March 29, 1872. sn d&w

BROWN & SIMPSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bangor, Maine.

C P BROWN A. L. SIMPSON.

Having been established in the successful practice of the law in the City of Bangor for more than twenty years, and having an extensive acquaintance in all parts of the State, and the very best facilities for transacting professional business, the subscribers have formed a Law partnership, and will give particular attention to all matters pertaining to a general law practice in any of the Courts of the State, or United States Courts.

Especial attention given to the collection of claims and demands, &c.

We promise promptness, accuracy and reasonable charges in all business entrusted to our care

C. P. BROWN.
A. L. SIMPSON.

Bangor June 5 1871

Sanford's Independent Line.

For Boston and Lowell.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt W R Roix

Will leave Winterport every TUESDAY at 12 o'clock M, touching at the usual landings.

Will leave Boston for Winterport every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P M., touching as above

Fares from Bangor, to Boston, including Stage fare to Winterport $4 00
From Winterport and Bucksport to Boston 3 00

Seats secured and tickets purchased at all the principal Hotels.

LOOMIS TAYLOR Agent.

dec 14

Mothers, Beware!

of dangerous opiates, as many of the preparations sold as Soothing Syrup have produced fatal effects.

BROWN'S TEETHING CORDIAL is soothing, and gives relief to the child. It cures Wind Colic, relieves Inflammation and softens the Gums, and is being recommended by the first class physicians, in preference to all other medicines of a similar nature

For Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma

or Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, use

BROWN'S BRONCHIALS

Price 25 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists

nov25 sn 3m

City of Bangor.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the first WEDNESDAY in each month at 2 o'clock P M. All bills against the city should be presented at that time

CHAPIN HUMPHREY Chairman

apr13 sn

Compositor Wanted.

A temperate man, who is a fast compositor, can have steady work on Night Telegraphic Reports at this office

dec18 sn tf

City of Bangor

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec 29th, 1872

All persons having official business with the Mayor will find him in his office, at the CITY HALL, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P M., daily, and not at his own place of business

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT, Mayor.

dec31 sn tf

DR J. F. BABCOCK,

Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery,

Dental Surgeon.

Reception Parlor and Operating Room,

Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,

Same Floor as Mercantile Library

jan23

Assessors Notice.

The Assessors of the City of Bangor will be in session at the City Hall on each Saturday Afternoon for a few weeks for the transaction of any business properly coming before them

WM ARNOLD,
S C HATCH,
J I CROSBY, Assessors

dec 6—sn

MARRIED.

In this city, January 21st, by Rev S P Fay, Mr Albert P Baker and Miss Adaline, daughter of Mr Ivory Small, both of Bangor

In this city, Jan 21st, by Rev G W Field, Mr Hiram M Norton and Miss Ella A Marshall, both of Bangor.

In Winterport, Jan. 18th, by Rev E H Small, Mr Tristram Tapley and Mrs Almira Page, both of Winterport.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dry Goods Store now occupied by Mrs J A Lord, in the Chapman & Sawyer Block, in Oldtown, Me. Possession given about the twelfth day of February next

ONE OF THE BEST STANDS IN OLDTOWN

Also, on the second floor over this Store is two rooms, and on the third floor is a large Hall which extends over two Stores. This Store, Rooms and Hall would make a splendid chance for the manufacture and sale of Boots and Shoes. Start a manufactory of this kind in Oldtown, and you can supply all the merchants on the line and in the vicinity of the European and North American Railway from Oldtown through Aroostook County, to Presque Isle and Houlton. Also, on the line and vicinity of the Piscataquis Railroad, from Oldtown to Dover and Foxcroft and Moosehead Lake, and to Brownville and Katahdin Iron Works.

This is one of the greatest openings for the manufacturing and sale of boots and shoes that can be found in the State of Maine

Now Mr Manufacturer, just look over the ground and let us see who will get the start in this line of business in Oldtown

You can manufacture boots and shoes in Oldtown as cheap as you can in Lynn and save the expense from Oldtown to Boston

J. R. SAWYER.

Oldtown Maine Jan 22 1873 1m&f

The New X Taboret

Is the only Ottoman Piano Stool in the world that can be raised or lowered to suit the Pianist

Read the testimonial from one of the leading Pianoforte manufacturers

"April 2, 1872

We consider them the best adjustable Stool we have ever seen

HALLETT DAVIS & CO.,
Boston Mass

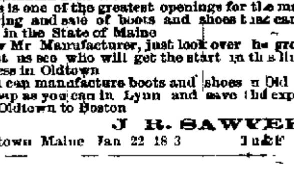
A full assortment of these new and elegant Stools can be seen at the warerooms of

PATTEN & WHEELDEN.

Agents wanted in every town in Maine

jan22 d&w

Blood Fowls.



I will spare a few Trios of my superior Light Brahmas, Buff Cochin, and Black Cochin Fowls. Also, 10 or 12 Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Cockerels.

Fowls $10 per Trio. Cockerels $4 each.

jan22 **ALBERT NOYES.**

EARTH CLOSETS.

Call and examine Commodes and obtain Circulars

—AT—

DOLE BROTHERS

Agents for Eastern Maine,

Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.

jan20 d&w

February Magazines,

Received by

jan22 **D. BUGBEE & CO.**

Wanted.

A carpet and furniture salesman.

B. F. CUNNINGHAM, & CO,
296 Washington street, Boston.

jan22 3t

Dr. Preston Fisher

Has resumed the practice of Medicine at Orono and may be found for the present at the residence of his father, Dr P M Fisher, on Oak St

Orono Jan 21 1873. 1w*

Bangor Historical Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the rooms of the Bangor Library Association, on TUESDAY evening January 28, 1873

E. F DUREN, Recording Sec'y.

jan14

LOST.

On Saturday night, a small black and tan dog. The finder is requested to leave the same at the Police Station

jan21 1t*

Back Again!

Fogg & Bridges

Have removed to their

OLD STAND,

47 West Market Square,

with a full line of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils,

AT LOWEST PRICES

Fogg & Bridges,

BANGOR.

January 20, 1873. d&w

Clean Your Silver Ware!

TAYLOR'S

KLENZER

Will do it to your perfect satisfaction. It requires no rubbing and leaves the surface without the appearance of having been scoured, bright as new.

Price 25 cents per Bottle

We have a full assortment of fine

Parian Ware,

in Statuettes, Groups, Busts, &c. Also

French Bronzes, and other Fancy Goods,

of our own importation, at very low prices

J. S. Ricker & Co.

jan17

REMOVAL.

Dr. JEWELL

Has removed his office to

Rooms in Bowman Block,

Over Whig and Courier Office, entrance same as Marston's Photograph Rooms.

jan9

Something New!

Just received from E C BURT, New York, a full assortment—three widths—Misses French Calf Button Boots, Oil Goat tops. Just the thing for a HANDSOME WINTER BOOT for Misses Sizes from 11 to 2.

THOS. HERSEY & CO'S,

Pickering Block Main St

dec12

WANTED!

Twenty-Seven Agents

to canvass for the

Improved American

BUTTON HOLE,

OVER-SEAMING,

Sewing Machine,

in Penobscot, Washington, Hancock and Aroostook Counties

Call at the General Agency,

No. 12 Main Street

BANGOR, MAINE

Jan 17th, 1873. 1w

New Market!

Beat Us if you Can!

JONES & KIRKPATRICK,

in their new and neat store,

No 5 East Market Square,

BEEF AND PORK,

Fresh and Salt.

Also Hams, Mutton, Lamb, Tongues, Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Partridges, Geese and Venison

Also, **FISH of all kinds**

OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

In any quantity to suit customers

Our market is clean, and our stock can't be beat. Come and see for yourselves. All goods promptly delivered

JONES & KIRKPATRICK.

jan14 1m

Dr. Mervine's

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,

THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

GOING, GOING, GOING at

HARLOW & SWEET'S Bangor.

Try it Price 25 cents

jan17 d&w

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BLAKE, DOLE & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by E W BLAKE and J I DOLE, who will continue the business at the old Stand, under the firm name of BLAKE & DOLE.

E W BLAKE
J. I. DOLE
W. P BLAKE

Bangor, Jan 16th, 1873 jan17 1w

For Sale.

House and Lot, corner State and Salem streets, in good repair. For further particulars, inquire on the premises

jan16 **B F ADAMS.**

NOTICE.

E. & S. F. LEIGHTON,

Will continue the Blacksmithing business in their commodious shop on Harlow street.

The shop will be furnished with first class workmen, and we have engaged the services of the well known horse shoer, M J KEILLY for a term of years. We shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all customers

jan13 tf

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

The Committee appointed to contract with a suitable party or parties for the State printing for the ensuing year, subject to the approval of the Legislature hereby give notice that they will be in session in the Senate Chamber, Wednesday evening, January 22d, at 7 o'clock, to give a hearing to all persons interested therein

J E BUTLER,
NELSON DINGLEY, Jr. } Chairmen

Augusta, Jan 18 1873 jan20 td

Penobscot Log Driving Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company for the choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be holden at the Penobscot Exchange, in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the eleventh day of February, A. D 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At this meeting the driving of the Logs on the West Branch of the Penobscot river, the next driving season, will be set up at auction and let to the lowest bidder subject to the approval of the Company.

By order of the Directors.

ABRAM WOOD, Clerk.

Bangor January 13, 1873.

Musical Notice.

Mr. Eduardo De Laine,

Piano Forte Tuner, Regulator and Repairer,

would call the attention of his friends and the musical public generally, to [illegible]

[illegible]

Please leave orders at the [illegible] such time. Regulating and repairing [illegible]

dec18

First Class Hotel in Augusta for Sale!

The undersigned being compelled by ill health to retire from business, will sell the well known hotel in Augusta, Me., called

THE MANSION HOUSE,

Together with the Furniture and Livery Stables connected with the same at a fair valuation. The house is three stories high, containing eighty rooms. The dining room will seat one hundred and fifty persons. A large and commodious office, with reading room and parlors, &c. Connected with the hotel are two good stables with stalls for fifty horses. It is centrally situated on State street, on a square lot comprising more than two acres, fronting on State street, and bounded on the north by Court street and on the west by Chapel street, making a good investment in real estate. This is no ordinary opportunity for a person who desires to engage in a "paying hotel business", as the books of the house for the past eight years will demonstrate. Any one wishing to purchase is invited to inspect the premises and examine the books. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage

☞ If the premises are not sold by the 15th of February next the undersigned will lease the real estate to responsible parties for a term of years. I will sell the whole estate or one half interest, giving to the purchaser the entire control of the business

W. M. THAYER Proprietor.

jan11

Large Stock!

FLOUR, CORN & OATS,

10,000 Bushels Western Mixed Corn
5,000 Bushels Western Oats.
2,000 Bbls. Western Extra Flour,
11,000 Bbls. White Wheat, XX do.

including some of the best grades of St Louis and Southern Illinois

FOR SALE BY

GEO. W. LADD,

jan15 6w West Market Square

Pocket Cutlery.

A fine assortment of Crooke's Pocket Knives for sale by **D BUGBEE & CO.**

Don't You Forget It!

THAT EBEN STEVENS, NO. 36 HAMMOND ST

Manufactures and repairs all kinds of Jewelry, setting Diamonds, &c., not inferior to New York or Boston, an assertion that an experience of ten years on the finest work will warrant

Again don't forget

dec11 No 36 Hammond St

Hardware!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. BUZZELL

wishes to say to his friends and the public that he has opened a Hardware Store at

No, 55 West Market Square,

where he intends to keep as fine a stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c.,

as can be found in this market

PLEASE CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

Remember the place

JAMES C. BUZZELL

No. 55 West Market Square.

Bangor, Jan 10 18[illegible]

Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

The following Valuable Lots of Timber Land, situated in the County of Colchester, Nova Scotia, viz

Lot No 5 in 2nd Range of Lots of Isaac N. Archibald's survey

" 7 in 3rd " " do.

Lots " 4 5 6 7 8, in 4th range, do do

" 3 4 5, 6 7 in 5th range, do do

" 3 4 5, 6, 7, in 6th range, do do

" 3 4 5 6 7 in 7th range, do do

" 3, 4 5 6 in 8th range, do do

" 4, 6 in 9th range, do do

" 4, 5 6 10, 11, 12, 13, in 10th range of lots of Isaac N. Archibald's survey

The above described lots of Land are covered with Hard and Soft Wood Timber of superior quality. The soil valuable for farming purposes and the situation on the line of the Intercolonial Railroad. Good water facilities. The property will be sold either as a whole or in lots to suit, and is well worth the attention of speculators

A plan of the property, with full particulars can be obtained at the office of

ALFRED WINSOR & SON,

134 State Street,

jan15 2m BOSTON.

Lasell Female Seminary,

Auburndale, Mass.

A FIRST CLASS LADIES SEMINARY,

AND

LADIES COLLEGE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

Unsurpassed advantages in Music and Drawing

We would advise all who have daughters for whom they desire the highest intellectual, physical and moral culture, to avail themselves of the superior advantages of this Institution.

Winter Term begins Dec 12th

For Catalogue apply to

REV. CHAS W CUSHING, Principal
M TREGARTON, Preceptress

dec4 d&w4t

Eastern Insurance Company

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eastern Insurance Company will be held at their office in West Market Square, Bangor on TUESDAY the twenty-eighth day of January, 1873 at three o'clock P M, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

WILLIAM P ANDERSON, Secretary

Bangor Jan 11 1873

Correct Time by W. F Weeks' Transit Observations.

Having tested our observations by William Senter, of Portland for more than a year we can assure our friends and customers that we not only keep correct time, but also have three first class watchmakers, who can put all kinds of watches and clocks in order, so they will perform to please the most exacting. We also repair all kinds of spectacles and jewelry. A fine stock of watches, chains, jewelry, and spectacles, for sale. Sole agent in Bangor for the Sorel & Courvoisier watches.

W. F. WEEKS,

jan11 d&w In Hight's Book Store.

J. H. CLERGUE,

117 Exchange St.,
Ladies' and Gents'
WIG MAKER
AND
Hair Manufacturer!

Where can be found a large assortment of the latest style Chignons, Braids, Switches and Curls, Wigs, Half-Wigs and Front Pieces. Old Hair repaired at short notice. Also an assortment of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods.

mar8

WANTED AGENTS for Dr Cornell's Family Paper—*John S C Abbott, the Celebrated Historian, Editorial Contributor*. A $2.00 engraving to every subscriber. Profitable work for the whole or part of the time. Rare inducement. Address, B B RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston. Jan15 d&w4w3

SOMETHING NEW

IN

Wall Papers.

We would call the particular attention of the public to our latest and handsomest styles of Wall Paper [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] These papers come in a great variety of [illegible]

LADIES.

Ask for

Clark's O. N. T.

SPOOL COTTON

and take no other. For sale at

S. L. MERRILL'S,

No. 4, Bowman's Block

jan9 d&w

Diaries, 1873.

A full line wholesale and retail by

dec31 **D BUGBEE & CO**

Stereoscopic Views

A new lot received by

dec31 **D BUGBEE & CO**

THE

CHINA TEA COMPANY,

West Market Square

BANGOR,

Are determined to keep up with the times and have therefore reduced the prices of all their goods including

TOMATOES, PEACHES
PINE APPLE, YARMOUTH CORN
STRAWBERRIES, LOBSTERS,
OYSTERS, BLUEBERRIES,
QUINCES, LIMA BEANS
GREEN PEAS, GOLDEN PUMPKIN,
HICKIN'S CELEBRATED SOAPS,
JELLIES &c, &c

All of which will be sold for CASH

W. H. ADAMS,

West Market Square,

jan13 BANGOR

Wadleigh House,

OLDTOWN MAINE.

L. G & A. H DAVIS Proprietors.

This well known and favorite House has been renovated and refurnished and the proprietors trust that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.

Carriages to take passengers to and from the House free of charge

Good Livery stables connected with the House.

aul 1m*

A Reliable Clairvoyant.

Mrs W H. TOWARD,

treats all diseases incident to the human race on receipt of $1 and return stamp. Tells fortunes and gives information in regard to articles lost or stolen. All letters containing $1 and stamp will be promptly answered

Residence, corner Everett and Bower sts, Bangor Maine jan13 w*

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods

The undersigned having decided to close out the Dry Goods business will offer his entire stock at Auction, without reserve, consisting in part of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Black Silks, Alpacas,

Brilliantines, Thibets,

Empress Cloths, Plaids,

Cloaks and Shawls

Blankets, Marseilles Quilts,

PRINTS, COTTONS, TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS.

WOOLEN GOODS

for Men's and Boy's wear

and in fact everything in stock. Sale positive

Commencing Monday January 13th, 1873 at 2 P M.,

and continuing each day forenoon and afternoon till further notice

GORDON STANFORD.

Bangor Jan 13 1873

8 Per Cent.

GOLD BOND

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY

ONLY $16,000 PER MILE

ON A

Completed Road.

The First Mortgage of the

Logansport, Crawfordsville,

AND

Southwestern Railway

OF

INDIANA.

The traffic of this road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of Block Coal. We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other firstclass Railway Bond upon the market. For Pamphlets, with Maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine St., New York.

Or P. M. BLAKE, Agent,

No. 9 Central Street, Bangor.

nov23 3m

Real Estate for Sale.

We offer at private sale the following Real Estate, belonging to the Estate of J. G. Rand, Bankrupt, having obtained authority from the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, to sell the same at private or public sale, free and clear from incumbrances

1st. House and Lot in Oldtown village, lately occupied by Rand and known as his Homestead. Lot is large and pleasantly located, with two story House, Ell and Stable on it, all or nearly all finished and in good repair.

2d. About [illegible] acres of wild land in Milford, with Steam Mill and other buildings thereon. Mill was built about two years ago, and was used for sawing [illegible]

3d. Lot No. [illegible], in Bradley, same bought by Rand [illegible] about [illegible] acres.

4th. One-half and [illegible] of Lots 9 and 10 third [illegible] in Milford, [illegible] survey, excepting [illegible] Howard in J. [illegible] the other half.

5th. One-half [illegible] of about [illegible] acres of land in [illegible] Amasa [illegible] owns the other half.

JASPER HUTCHINGS, Bangor,
JOHN A. BLANCHARD, Oldtown,

Auction Sales

C S. PEARL

REAL ESTATE BROKER

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER

No 3 Kenduskeag Bridge [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] with lot 100 feet [illegible] and both [illegible] desirable

jan8

E B PATTEN

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER

Nos 1 2 and 3, Broad Street [illegible] cantile Block

SALES OF

FURNITURE

AND

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

EVERY SATURDAY

Good Storage of any kind [illegible]

Offices, Lofts and Cellars [illegible]

Real Estate at [illegible] or public sale on reasonable [illegible]

R S PRESCOTT

REAL ESTATE [illegible]

Commission Merchant [illegible]

AND

GENERAL APPRAISER

No 12, - - - Central St

To Carriage Painters

A large [illegible]

Masury's Fine Colors

IN JAPAN.

For sale at Manufacturers [illegible]

BLOOD & ROWE

121 Exchange St

Nov

Neck Tie and Scarf Rings

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS,

—AT—

WM H PRESCOTT & CO S

dec [illegible] Kenduskeag Bridge

Portland "Star Pointed

MATCHES.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. W. LADD.

dec 30

New Year's

— A —

HOLIDAY GOODS

At Duren's.

dec30

GROCERIES

Wholesale and Retail

At the Store formerly

MUTUAL STORE CO

Central St.,

May be found a full line of

GROCERIES,

FANCY AND OTHERWISE

The former Proprietor, [illegible] Esq will give [illegible] of customers and trusts [illegible] large patronage.

Geo. C. Pickering.

Bangor Dec [illegible] 1872

NEW

GROCERY STORE.

I offer for sale at

No 62 Exchange Street

a general assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS,

GROCERIES, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

Special attention paid to consignments. [illegible] reasonable terms

ROBERT DAVIS

Bangor Dec 10 1872

NOTICE.

You can buy ONE BOX or ONE HUNDRED or **ONE THOUSAND** of

LAYER RAISINS

Cheaper of me than of any other [illegible]

Try it and find out

GEO C PICKERING

Nos. 22 and 24 Central St

dec28 [illegible]

NOYES AMES.

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals

PATENT MEDICINES

Fancy Goods, and Toilet Articles

41 BROAD, corner WATER STREET

BANGOR.

A skilful Prescription Clerk always [illegible]

may13 tf

No Advance!

A full Stock of

[illegible]ES & WOOLENS,

at the old prices, and a full line of

Dress Goods

AT

JOSEPH F. SNOW'S

38 MAIN STREET.

nov19

TELEGRA

MAINE N

DOMESTI

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM AUGUSTA.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21.

The Judiciary Committee are busy perfecting the bill for a general Railroad law, and will probably report by the last of the week.

The bill chartering the Bath, Portland and Seashore Railroad Company will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow and will pass without opposition.

The Committee on Indian Affairs this afternoon gave a hearing to Joseph Nicolar and [illegible] Saukabasin of the Penobscot Indian [illegible], and will report a bill allowing their tribe to divide their share of the State money per capita.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 22.

THE WEATHER.

A damp snow commenced falling about [illegible] o'clock, last evening, and snow has been falling very fast since that time. At this hour (1 A. M.) it is still snowing hard with the thermometer at 27° above zero.

FIRE AT RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.

The dwelling house of Capt. Jude Libby [illegible] village, was damaged by fire to the [illegible] of $800 this afternoon. Insured.

FROM BATH.

BATH, Jan. 21.

EASTERN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Steamboat Co. held in this city to-day, the following Directors were elected: S. D. Bailey, President, H. W. Swanton, Treasurer; [illegible] W. Hyde and G. M. Patten of Bath, and A. B. Vincent of Boston. A dividend of [illegible] per share was declared on the business of the past year.

FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOR STEALING.

Police officer Daniel Gould has been arrested for receiving and appropriating meat from the private watchman of the pork-packing establishment of Thompson, Leighton & Co.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. Judge Hall of the U. S. District Court today refused to discharge the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Susan B. Anthony as well as the prisoner from custody. The case now goes to the Supreme Court for decision upon the right of women to vote.

ANOTHER MURDER.

This evening a man about 35 years of age, driving a horse up Chatham Square while he [illegible] another horse, when Michael Nixon, a bill poster, drove his wagon in an opposite direction and meeting the man, there were some words between them, when Nixon pulled a revolver and shot the unknown man in the head, the ball entering the angle of the left eye, causing death within an hour.—Nixon, who was soon after arrested at his residence, says that he struck him first and that he used the pistol in self defence.

A STOLEN BOND.

A Mrs. Flinn was arrested today while negotiating a $500 bond stolen in 1870, with $40,000 more from Dabney, Morgan & Co.

A SUIT FOR $41,000.

Mrs. Eliza G. Spencer has brought suit in this court to recover forty-one thousand dollars from George Spencer, her brother-in-law, a portion of an estate left her by her husband. The complainant is a New Englander. Her maiden name was Farrington. The defendant claims that she was not the lawful wife [illegible], and that she had another husband living when she alleges she married Spencer.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION

at Vienna will open in May. The American Commissioner is very active in securing space and preparing accommodations for exhibitors from the United States.

A SHARP COMPETITION

is expected between the British and American manufacturers of mowers, reapers and other agricultural machinery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21. Judge Curtis of N. Y. has been acquitted by the Senate of the charges against him.

THE CANAL BOARD

has adjusted the tolls of the present year at the rates of the past two years subject to concurrence of the Legislature.

FROM BOSTON.

MOVING THE PRISON.

BOSTON, Jan. 21. The Legislative Committee on Prisons have agreed to report a bill for removing the State's prison in Charlestown and erecting a new building in some other locality.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

appeared before the Government and Council to-day, and made an eloquent appeal for the life of W. C. Ellaney, under sentence of death for wife murder.

AFTER THE DOCTORS.

Dr. Thos. Morily was held in $500 bail to-day, charged with failing to report a case of small pox.

A NEW BANK

called the Central National Bank of Boston, was organized to-day with a capital of $500,000.

RECOVERING.

The symptoms of Judge Colt of the Supreme Court who is sick with small pox at the Hospital are more favorable to-day, and it is believed he will recover.

BANK STATEMENT.

Statement of the Boston National Banks as returned to the clearing house Monday morning, January 20.

Capital,	$48,350,000
Loans,	124,415 800
Increase,	887,100
Specie,	2,798,900
Increase,	60,200
Legal Tender notes,	11,054,500
Increase,	173,700
Due from other banks,	21,384,800
Decrease,	135,800
Due to other banks,	19,660,100
Decrease,	134,300
Deposits,	53,781,800
Increase,	130,000
Circulation,	25,568,300
Decrease,	21,000

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO NEW LEGISLATION FOR FUNDING BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. In the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, Ellis H. Roberts offered a resolution that the Chairman inform the Secretary of the Treasury that the Committee do not propose to report any new legislation relative to the negotiation of bonds of the United States. Adopted. Messrs. Beck and Kerr voting in the negative.

GEORGIA.

BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21. The following is the result of the vote for U. S. Senator on the first ballot in the General Assembly to-day: Gordon, 93; A. H. Stephens, 56; Ben Hill, 31; Fielder, 17, and Akerman, 10. The indications favor the election of Gordon to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—8 P. M.

Probabilities.

For New England winds shifting to the northerly and westerly on Wednesday, with falling temperature, rising barometer and clear weather, accompanied by occasional light snow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21. The election of U. S. Senator took place at 3 o'clock this P. M. In the Senate the vote was: Cameron, 18; Wallace, 1; and Marshall, 1. In the House: Cameron, 59; Wallace, 37.

Credit Mobilier!

BROOKS ON THE STAND!

EXPLAINING HIS EXPLANATION!

His Generosity to Neilson!

A Bad Matter Not Improved!

A COLLOQUY WITH NIBLACK!

DURANT AND THE STOCK BOOKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. In Judge Poland's Committee to-day, Thomas C. Durant was recalled, and said he had copies of all the books of the Credit Mobilier. He produced a list of all persons to whom he had transferred stock. The only members of Congress on the list were Alley and Boyer, the former for 250 shares. The 75 shares in the name of Crane, were held in trust for witness and not for any member of Congress.

JAMES BROOKS ON THE STAND.

Hon. James Brooks was then sworn and testified in answer to questions by Judge Poland that he was removed as Government Director of the U. P. R. R. Co., in July, 1868. He purchased stock in the road in order to become Government Director. Prior to that he did not hold stock in the road. He could have had any number of shares prior to December, 1867. In conversation with Durant witness told him, that as Government Director in the U. P. R. R., he would not hold Credit Mobilier stock. He did not wish to subject himself to misconstruction, although he had a right to hold the stock. If he had not been a Government Director, would probably have held a large amount of Credit Mobilier stock. The benefit of the contract between witness and Durant was a gift to Neilson by witness; but at the time he had no idea of its value. At that time Credit Mobilier was worth $130, and then went up rapidly. Never had any conversation with Ames or Alley, on the subject, because they were not his political or personal friends. He felt angry towards both of them, as both had voted to turn him (witness) out of Congress.

FATHER AND SON-IN-LAW.

Did not hesitate to send Neilson $10,000 or $20,000 at any time, being a son-in-law of witness, and a man of property. Witness had every confidence in him. The $10,000 loaned Neilson to pay for stock had all been repaid. Never kept any account with Neilson. Witness knew very little of the Credit Mobilier matters but when he got the one hundred shares he believed they carried with them all the privileges that any one else got, and I so informed Neilson. Neilson learned of his right to the 50 shares additional from conversation with Dillon. The only hesitancy on the part of the Company in delivering the 50 shares, was whether they should come out of Durant's portion, or that of some witness to those shares. Never talked freely before McComb at all about the Pacific Railroad. McComb never was present when witness had conversation with Dillon. Know nothing about the Credit Mobilier after he became a Government director in the U. P. R. R. He carefully avoided knowing anything about it.

THE LOAN FROM DILLON.

Suppose Dillon was paid the $5,000 he loaned Neilson. Witness had never paid him; "*was sure of that*."

Judge Poland—Neilson says he never paid it.

Brooks—Dillon says he has been paid; so it is a question of money between Dillon and Neilson. The securities which Dillon got out at the time were worth more than $5,000.

Judge Poland—You are sure you never paid it, and that it was never paid out of your money?

NEVER RECEIVED ANY PROFITS.

Brooks—Yes, sir; I am sure it was not. I never had received one cent profit from the Credit Mobilier, neither directly nor indirectly. Witness felt in '67 that the U. P. R. R. had gone to the dogs. Durant put $800,000 in it. He also induced Ames and Alley and some other well known capitalists to go into it. Before that the road was in a very bad way in New York. The road stood so bad that nobody would touch Credit Mobilier stock. At first the road was built on a gigantic scale of expenditure.

EXPLAINING AN EXPLANATION.

Referring to the explanation in the House, Brooks said he confined himself to the fifty shares and said nothing about the hundred shares, as McComb had charged specifically that all they had given were those shares. Besides he consumed the hour allowed him, and could not say all he wanted to.

A COLLOQUY WITH MR. NIBLACK.

Questioned by Mr. Niblack—Witness felt enough interest in the matter after he became a Government director to see that his son-in-law should get his 50 shares which he was entitled to. The first impulse of the witness when he became a Government director in the road, was to see the Credit Mobilier stock he held and pocket the proceeds but subsequently thought he would transfer it to his son-in-law.

Mr. Niblack—Well, to be frank with you Mr. Brooks, I think it would have been better in you to retain the stock in your own name than to transfer it to your son-in-law.

Mr. Brooks—I think not. Let me ask you, Mr. Niblack, was it right for me to hold Government bonds during the war.

Niblack—Oh well, I don't go into that subject. It is argued that we should hold nothing which can be affected by legislation. As to myself, I have always made it a point never to hold any kind of stock.

Brooks—Oh well, if we are to own nothing in this world I fear the Democratic party will never get any votes. [Laughter.] What would you have done Niblack had you owned a valuable right like that?

Niblack—Well, I don't know, I never was so fortunate.

HE ADMONISHES THE PRESS.

Brooks—Well, I suppose I have done my share in abusing people in newspapers, and I am getting abused now. The newspapers hurt themselves, however, by circulating this scandal, as they forfeit that respect which they should maintain. I have money and must invest it. I never let my money lay idle. If I should only get 2 per cent. a year I would invest it. I invested in United States stock during the war. Some people thought it patriotic. I did not, but did it as an investment.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE BATTLE WITH THE MODOCS—TEN SOLDIERS KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20. Additional reports from Friday's battle with the Modoc Indians state that ten of the white troops were killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. Roberts of Fairchild's command, cannot live.

THE MODOCS FOUGHT NAKED

and with the greatest desperation, springing from rock to rock, picking off soldiers and obliging many of them to hide themselves till the darkness afforded means for their escape.

THE TROOPS REPULSED.

The troops made several charges along the line of the lava bed but were repulsed. The howitzers could not be used to advantage owing to the dense fog. Capt. Jack has the strongest natural position in the country.

PETITION FROM ARIZONA.

All the principal business firms in Northern Arizona have signed a petition addressed to the Secretary of War representing the unfitness of Tucson as the general and only depositing of Government funds, on account of its remoteness and the fact that it can only be reached by roads through a hostile Indian country. The petitioners desire Prescott to be made the place of deposit.

MISSOURI.

THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21. Nothing directly implicating any candidate was elicited by the Senatorial bribery investigating committee, but second hand or hearsay evidence shows that Gen. Dorris, Col. Ketchum, and one or two others had large notes. It is charged that Dorris gave a man named Weston $3,500 to assist in procuring his (Dorris,) election, but made him refund $1,100. The money was left on the desks of some members, supposed to mean a bribe vote for Bogy, and that other members received money to that end, that a roll was kept in Bogy's room to be signed by acceptors of the proposition upon receipt of money. Some $15,000 was in circulation during the contest.

VIRGINIA.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 21. The Legislature this morning elected John [illegible] Johnston, Senator, by majorities of 8 in the [illegible] and 11 in the Senate. There is to be a joint session to-morrow, when the vote will be officially promulgated.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

SENATE.

Several important bills were passed.

Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance, reported a proviso to the bill requiring National banks to restore their capital when impaired and permitting savings banks heretofore authorized to continue the use of the word National in corporate names.

Mr. West presented the credentials of Mr. Pinchback, Senator from Louisiana.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the construction of six new sloops of war.

Mr. Cragin offered an amendment limiting the aggregate tonnage to 10,000 tons and the aggregate cost $4,000,000. Adopted.

Mr. Bayard offered an amendment that the hulls of at least three be of iron. Rejected.

Without further action the Senate went into Executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions were adopted that the Appropriation Committee inquire into the cost and value of existing telegraph lines and probable cost of new lines of equal capacity.

The Election Committee reported that Niblack, the contestant from Florida, was entitled to the seat and that Walls was not entitled thereto.

The bill admitting Colorado as a State was taken up and Mr. Sargent of Cal., moved an amendment that States hereafter admitted shall not deny the right of citizens to vote by reason of sex.

The bill went over without action and the rest of the day was given to the Committee of Commerce. The bill first considered was reported at the last session, providing for the encouragement to commerce the appointment of a Board of Commissioners thereof and an allowance of bounties of $15 per ton on iron steamers and $12 per ton on other steamers built in the United States, to an amount not exceeding 100,000 tons per annum and providing also for Steamship lines to Europe, West Indies and Mexico and from San Francisco to Australia.

Mr. Shellabarger of Ohio and Mr. Cox of New York opposed the bill. The latter did not propose to revive shipping by recommitting the piracies of an early day or practicing the bounds of the present. He considered only the selection of free registry or low tariff and the resumption of specie payments. The bill creates a new bureau sure to be corrupting in time and useless in practice. Every man should have a subsidy or none.

Mr. Kelley of Penn., replied to Mr. Cox's free trade arguments and closed with the remark that he had defeated his competitor. Without action the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR CONKLING RE-NOMINATED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21. In the Legislature to day, Roscoe Conkling was renominated in both branches to the United States Senate. He will be elected to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 21. The Daily Telegraph this morning has a special from Brussels contradicting the statement that Count Schouvaloff failed in his mission to secure the co-operation of the British Government in the measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia.

FRANCE.

A NOISY DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan. 21. In the Assembly to-day, after a noisy and undignified discussion, M. Christopher's motion approving the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction on educational reform was adopted, 420 to 35. The members of the Right abstained from voting but in vain, and the vote was declared valid.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES

to-day for the first time, attended a Mass commemoration of Louis 16th, at the Chapel of Expiation. The circumstance excites comment and is regarded by some of the journals as indicating that the union of the Legitimists and Orleanists had been completed.

TO BE SHOT.

Fenorilly, Decamp and Buest, three Communists under sentence of death, will be shot to-morrow morning at Satory.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

In the case of ten other Communists who were to have been executed about the same time, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

THE COURT MARTIAL

sitting at Algers, has condemned to death eight of the perpetrators of the Palesto massacre, and sentenced 27 others to various terms of imprisonment.

RETURNED.

Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador, has returned to Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

MONEY more active. Early loans at 6 a 7 per cent., but in the afternoon the rate advanced to 7 per cent. gold with exceptions at 1-64 per day.

STERLING EXCHANGE at 109⅛ a 109⅝.

GOLD active and advanced from 113¼ to 113½, fell to 113⅛ and closed at 113⅜ a 113½.

LOANS at 2 a 5 per cent.

CLEARANCES $65,000,000.

Government securities closed at the following quotation.

U. S. Fives				113
U. S. Sixes (coupons)		1881		117¼
U. S. 5-20s	do	1862		114¼
U. S. do	do	1864		114
U. S. do	do	1865		116
U. S. do	do	1865	new	114¼
U. S. do	do	1867		116
U. S. do	do	1868		115¼
U. S. 10-40s	do			113
Currency Sixes				113¾
Central Pacific				99
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage,				87¼

Southern State securities closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Tennessee 6's (new)	79
Virginia 6's (new)	56
Missouri 6's	97½
Louisiana 6s (new)	50
NorthCarolina 6s (new)	17
South Carolina 6s, (new)	22½
Alabama 8s,	81
Georgia 6s,	70

The Stock market closed this afternoon at the following quotations:—Western Union 83¼ Pacific Mail, 71½; Boston Water Power Company 40; N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 101¼; Harlem Railroad Company 120¼; Reading Railroad Company, 000; Michigan Central Railroad Company 106; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, 93¼; Illinois Central Railroad Company 116; Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company 89¼; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company 80; do preferred 88; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 111¼; Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company 53¼; do preferred 77¼; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad 92¼; Wabash Railroad 72¼; Erie Railroad 63¼; do preferred 74; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad 46¼; Boston, Hartford & Erie 8¼

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan 21.

COTTON — sales 3666 bales — middling uplands 20¼.

FLOUR—Sales 2,000 bbls. — State and Western 5 a 15 cents better—State, 6,25 a 8,60; Western, 6,25 a 10 25, Round Hoop Ohio, 7,35 a 10,25; Southern 6,30 a 13,00

WHEAT — sales 000,000 bushels — Winter Red Western 1.75 a 1.95; No. 2 Spring, 1,60 a 1,70.

CORN firmer—sales 47,000 bush. — mixed western, new, 66; old do., 66½ a 67.

OATS firmer — sales 112,000 bush. — New white, 54 a 56; new western, mixed, 50 a 53

PORK dull — sales 800 bbls — New mess, 13 75.

BEEF dull—sales 00 bbls.—Plain mess, 9,00 a 12,25;

LARD firmer at 8 a 8¾.

MOLASSES firm—New Orleans, 69 a 72½.

SUGAR —Muscovado 0 a 0; Fair to good refining, 9 a 9½.

COFFEE — Rio, 17 a 20 gold.

PETROLEUM dull—Crude 8½; refined, 21 a 21¼.

NAVAL STORES quiet — Spirits Turpentine, 63 a 63½; Rosin at 3 80 a 3 85.

TALLOW quiet at 8 a 8½.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool quiet—Grain per sail 7d; flour per sail, 2s.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.

FLOUR firm and an advance asked, but none established.

WHEAT higher—No. 2 Spring, 1.25¼ cash; 1,26¼ Feb; No. 3, 112½; rejected, 99 a 1,00.

CORN advanced and in fair demand —No 2 mixed, 30¼ cash; 30¾ a 30⅞ Feb.; rejected 27.

OATS quiet—No. 2 25½; rejected 22¾.

RYE steady—No. 2, 65

BARLEY —No 2 Fall 76 a 78.

PORK at 11,80 on the spot; 11,75 March.

LARD steady at 7.25; 7 55 a 7.60 March.

A grand display, religious, military, and civic, was made at Potsdam last week. In the Garrison Church eighty-six flags, captured from the French during the late war, were hung from the walls with imposing ceremonies. The Emperor and Empress, the Princes, and the chief Generals of the German army were present. The Emperor thanked the army for its heroism, the results of which, he said, were eternally engraved on the tablets of history.

Sidney Dillon testified on Monday that James Brooks came to him and told him he had received 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock and under the rule was entitled to 50 shares add[illegible], which were issued to his son-in-law, at Brooks' request.

Vanderbilt denies that he is either buying or bearing Western Union stock.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

—The police seized a small quantity of liquors in Hancock street yesterday.

—The cheerful note of the hand organ was heard on the streets yesterday.

—Snow commenced falling again about 6 o'clock last evening.

—After the Epizootic, the Small-Pox. After the Small-Pox, what?

—Mr. Andrews' juvenile class in dancing will be resumed at Music Hall this afternoon.

An Augusta correspondent intimates that the Dexter county scheme will be abandoned until next session.

—A new floor of the best hard-pine is being laid in the new armory of the Jameson Guards.

—The carcasses of twelve fine deer were brought to this city from Cherryfield yesterday, on the way to Boston.

—Several teams loaded with new batteaux passed through the streets yesterday, showing that the "spring drive" is anticipated.

—William Cannon reports that he was assaulted by two roughs on Washington street, Monday evening, and robbed of a watch and chain.

—We are pleased to see that H. L. Mitchell, Esq., who has been confined to the house for a month past, by severe illness, is able to be out again.

—A large party left this city yesterday afternoon for a sleigh-ride to Kenduskeag, where they had a dance and supper at Garland's in the evening.

—It is stated that there are yet some half-dozen cases of small-pox and varioloid in Ellsworth. One death from the disease occurred in that city Saturday.

—Henderson, whose fame as a poet bids fair to equal his renown as a tonsorialist, publishes a brief ode in our special notice column this morning.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Insurance Company will be held on Tuesday of next week. We were in error in announcing that it would occur yesterday.

—On Saturday, while the steamer Katahdin was lying at her wharf in Boston, Isaiah Johnson, a colored cook, stabbed Jere. Callahan, a deck hand, in the left arm, inflicting a severe wound.

—A gentleman from Oldtown informed us yesterday that in one family of nine persons in that town, eight had either small-pox or varioloid. They are in strict quarantine, however, and the authorities have adopted measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

—There promises to be a dearth of public amusements in this city during the remainder of this month, and the announcement that the second concert of Mr. Torrens' course is to be given on the evening of the 30th inst., will be gladly received by our city readers.

—Messrs. Robinson & Dow of this city are manufacturing an excellent article of fire-kindlers from saw dust and pitch, thoroughly mixed, pressed together in cakes, and put in convenient packages, retailing at 25 cents. Messrs. Robinson & Porter, Exchange street, are wholesale agents.

THE VERDICT. The Coroner's Jury which held an inquest upon the body of James Orr, of Lancaster, N. B., who was killed by the train from this city while driving on the E. and N. A. Railway near Fairville, Saturday evening, have returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as previously stated, and further declare that no blame attaches to the driver or any other officer of the road.

BRICKS. The following statement of the amount of bricks manufactured in this State is compiled from authentic sources: At Portland and Deering, 10,000,000; Bangor and Brewer, 10,000,000; Wiscasset, 4,000,000; Saco, 4,000,000 Damariscotta, 3,000,000; Kennebec, 3,000,000; York, 2,000,000; South Berwick, 700,000; at Lewiston, 12,000,000; total 48,700,000.

NEW MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. Parkhurst & Webb have purchased three lots of land on Main street, below Cedar street, on which they propose to erect a three-story building, 44 by 90 feet, in which they will carry on the manufacture of trunks, travelling bags, horse-collars, etc. The City Council, as we have previously stated, has exempted the establishment from taxation for a period of ten years.

BANGOR MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO. At the annual meeting of the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held at its office in Granite block yesterday afternoon, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:—Franklin Muzzy, George Stetson, W. C. Crosby, Wm. P. Wingate, F. M. Sabine, Charles Hayward, Willard Cutter, M. S. Drummond, George K. Jewett, Arad Thompson, Matthew Lincoln, and Isaac Danforth. F. M. Sabine was re-elected President, and J. B. Bradbury, Secretary.

AN ABSCONDING BOOK-KEEPER. Mr. Francis, of the firm of M. Francis & Sons, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes at St. John, N. B., arrived in this city last evening to look after the men who were arrested and detained by City Marshal Bolton the previous evening, by request of the Chief of Police of St. John. Mr. Francis states that John Gray, one of the men arrested, was their book-keeper, and was sent Saturday evening to deposit in the bank $606 belonging to the firm. Monday forenoon Gray did not appear, and on inquiry it was found that the money had not been deposited and that he had taken the train for this city. Gray stated last night that he had but $320 left, having paid all his own and the expenses of a man named Henry E. Starr, who came through at the same time, and this sum he professed himself willing to return to Mr. Francis.—Starr is not charged with embezzling any money, though certain of his creditors in St. John are very anxious to see him.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION. We learn from D. M. Dunham, Esq., Secretary, that the second meeting of this Association which was held with the West Hampden Farmers' club on Saturday, was well attended, though the traveling was very bad. In the forenoon the question, "Will farming in Maine pay?" was discussed with much spirit and earnestness. Facts and figures, carefully compiled and compared, were brought forward, and it was conceded, at the conclusion of the very interesting discussion that farmers in Maine live as well, have as much money, and are as happy as an equal number of farmers in any of the Western States, or indeed, an equal number of persons engaged in any trade or profession. It was therefore unanimously resolved that instead of advising young men to "go West," it should be the duty of all to interest them in farming and advise them to "stick to Maine."

In the afternoon the subject of cheese factories and their success in Maine was thoroughly discussed, and so favorable were the reports that the farmers in the vicinity have decided to build a cheese factory in West Hampden the coming spring.

SHIPPING NOTES. Capt. Brown, of the schooner Enterprise of this port, which was recently abandoned and crew taken to Havana, reports:—Sailed from Bangor on the 24th of November last with a cargo of lumber, bound to [illegible], on account of the heavy weather they [illegible] frightful way. Thus they remained for a number of days, in a sinking condition and short of provisions, until the 19th of December, when they were taken off the wreck and brought to Havana by the bark Impero, W. W. Morris, master, from Picton. A subscription was started among the American shipmasters in port for the benefit of the master of the Enterprise, and several hundred dollars were collected in a few hours.

The schooner Evergreen which sailed from this port with lumber for Port au Prince, just before the close of navigation in the Penobscot, put into Bermuda on the 1st inst. in distress, having experienced very heavy weather on the passage. She was once hove on her beam ends and lost her deckload.

UNITED STATES PENSIONS. We learn from Dr. S. B. Morison, U. S. Pension Agent, that pensions were paid at the Agency in this city during the month of December last, to 1200 invalid pensioners, 1427 widows, mothers, dependant fathers and guardians, and 127 survivors of the war of 1812, the whole amounting to $74,742.15. During the year ending June 30th, 1872, $135,277.30 was paid at this Agency to invalid pensioners, $226,505.59 to widows, mothers, etc., $449.70 for artificial limbs, and $17,296.77, to survivors of the war of 1812, a total of $379,529 36. The whole amount paid to army pensioners in the State during the year ending June 30th, 1872, was $1,263,154.02 of which $460,734.54 was to invalids, $719,772.28 to widows, etc., $72,264.67 to 1812 survivors, and $10,352.53 to 1812 widows. The whole amount paid to Navy pensioners in this State during the year ended as above stated, was $16,254.69, of which $7,593.22 was to invalids and $8,661.47 to widows, mothers, guardians and others. The Navy pensions in this State are all paid at Portland. The report of the U. S. Commissioner of Pensions shows that during the year ending June 30th, 1872, the total sum paid to Army pensioners at the agencies in the States and Territories was $29,724,711.58, of which $10,145,145.40 was to invalids, $17,260,156.62 to widows and others, $1,977,415.84 to 1812 survivors, and $335,993.63 to 1812 widows. In the same period, $444,629.42 was paid to Navy pensioners, $149,442.85 of which was to invalids and $205,186.57 to widows and others. The entire sum, therefore, paid during the year to pensioners in the United States and Territories, was $30,169,341.00.

THE MAINE STATE PRISON. From the annual report of the excellent Warden, W. W. Rice, Esq., we learn that there were 174 convicts in the Maine State Prison at the beginning of the year, and but 164 at its close—a decrease of 10. Fifty-two only have been committed during the year, eleven less than in 1871. Kennebec has sent 10; Cumberland has sent 7, Penobscot 7, York 5, Androscoggin 3, Knox 5, Washington 5, Oxford 3, Hancock 2, Aroostook 1, U. S. Court 1. Of those now in the prison, 11 were committed for murder, 85 for larceny and 27 for burglary.—During the year 43 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 13 pardoned, 5 died, and 1 escaped. The earnings of the prison for the year have been $36,506.50, and the expenses, including salaries of officers for the same time, $28,661.77, leaving a profit of $7,847.93. The manufacture of carriages, harnesses, boots and shoes has been continued. The sale of boots and shoes during the year amounted to $17,152.01, and of carriages and harnesses to $34,864.84. The prison yard has been somewhat enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property, and considerable repairs have been made upon the building. The Warden recommends an appropriation for a steam fire engine for the protection of the valuable property of the State at Thomaston. Each convict of sufficient capacity is allowed the privilege of learning a trade that he finds useful when he goes out into the world.—Wholesome amusements and recreations are allowed the convicts.

The inspectors, William Wilson and Rufus Prince, state that the profits of the prison the past year, were larger than ever before. The personal property connected with the prison and belonging to the State, in tools, stock on hand, and balance of debts due the prison, amount to $110,309.75.

NEWS BREVITIES.

The N. Y. Court of Appeals has ordered the Court below to execute its sentence upon Foster, the car-hook murderer.

Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, died on Tuesday morning at her residence on Vermont st, in that city.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that American seamen in foreign ports shall be paid in gold.

A house with two barns belonging to Simon Jordan in Cape Elizabeth, were destroyed by fire Monday night.

Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated Tuesday, with imposing exercises.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed upon a bill fixing $4.86 65-100 as the value at which the Pound Sterling shall be received by U. S. officers.

It is stated that the Federal Government will soon sue the Erie Railroad for over $100,000 in taxes on dividends and coupons which that Co. has not paid.

Doubt is expressed as to the report of the loss of the steamship Erie at Pernambuco. It is thought to be a speculator's story to influence the cotton market.

It is stated that the South Side Railroad of Long Island, has been purchased by Boston capitalists. It will connect via. Sag Harbor and New London with Boston.

The will of Mrs. Mary Van Horne a prominent Episcopalian lady recently deceased in New York City, leaves nearly half a million dollars to the numerous local charitable societies.

Gov. Osborn of Kansas, authorizes the denial of that part of the testimony in the Caldwell case which represents him as having been connected with the alleged corruption of the Legislature at the time Caldwell was elected Senator.

The plasterer, Garvey, in the Tweed trial Tuesday, explained how the Ring claims were watered, citing one for $395,000 which was entitled to but $240,000. The watering was in accordance with instructions from Watson, Tweed's accomplice.

A memorandum from Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish covers the points of the policy of the Spanish Cabinet in Colonial matters. This policy puts Porto Rico under civil in place of military government and abolishes slavery; the question of immediate or gradual emancipation remaining to be determined.

A Baltimore special reports that two families, consisting of two men, their wives and five children, were isolated Monday on an island in the Susquehanna river near Port Deposit, by the ice gorge and flood. Efforts to reach them were unavailing, though their shrieks for assistance were heard a long distance.

Baron Lytton, otherwise the Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, the great English author, diplomatist and politician, died Saturday, aged sixty-seven years. He was born in Norfolk, and early developed a taste for letters, his earliest work, "Ismael," appearing in print when he was only fifteen years of age. "Pelham" was issued when he was twenty-two years of age, and was followed by a long catalogue of works that are familiar to the reader. [illegible] Bulwer entered the Cabinet as [illegible] of State for the Colonies, and in 1866, when Derby again came to power, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton. At the time of his death Bulwer was undoubtedly the most eminent of English authors.

[Reported for the Whig & Courier.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21.

SENATE.

Papers presented and referred—

Petition of Samuel Dingley and others for act of incorporation of the Sebago Lake Steam Mill Company.

Of Mr. M. Foster and others of Lubec, that time and place of holding S. J. Court in Washington County be changed.

Read and assigned.

Bill an act to incorporate the town of Hersey.

Passed to be engrossed.

Bill an act to amend sec. 15 of chap. 30 of the Revised Statutes relating to birds.

Orders passed—

That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of amending sec. 2 of chap. 97 of R. S. so that Deputy Sheriffs may serve the warrants named and provided for in said section.

That the Cumberland County delegation inquire whether any change is necessary in the salary of the Commissioners.

That the Committee on Legal Affairs inquire into the propriety of changing the laws relating to legal settlements of paupers so that they shall be supported by counties.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Papers presented and referred—

Petition of Samuel Appleton and others of Waterville, for division of said town.

Remonstrance of Samuel Kimball and others of Ephraim Morrill and others, of John H. Hubbard and others, of Stephen Lerton and others, of F. P. Haviland and others against the same.

Of J. L. Little and others for an Act to prohibit delinquent tax-payers from voting.

Of Willard Carver and others of Bangor, for amendment of Charter of said City relating to election of Street Commissioner.

Of A. Fessenden and others, Trustees of Fort Fairfield High School for aid.

Of Sebattis Newell and others, Penobscot Indians, praying that the annuities of said tribe be paid in money.

Bill an Act to provide suitable text books for public schools.

Bill an Act to improve the jail system of the State of Maine.

Remonstrance of Inhabitants of Brookline against any change of the law relating to the taking of Porgies.

Remonstrance of Henry Downs of Presque Isle, and others against making Lyndon a half shire town.

Remonstrance of Orin Smith against annexation of Clinton Gore to the town of Clinton.

Communication from A. Watson of Washington, D. C., relating to marine telegraph.

Orders passed—

That the Committee on Education be directed to inquire into the efficiency of amending Chap. 11, Sec. 59 of R. S., relating to the pay of Superintending School Committees.

Passed to be engrossed—

Bill an Act authorizing the filling of a channel between Deer Isle and Little Deer Isle.

Bill an Act to amend the City Charter of Ellsworth.

Bill an Act to amend Sec. 37, Chap. 18 of R. S., relating to appeals from decisions of County Commissioners.

Passed to be enacted—

Bill an Act authorizing B. Brastow and others to build a wharf in tide waters of Penobscot River.

Bill an Act to incorporate the Portland Insurance Co.

Bill an Act to incorporate the town of Kingman.

On motion of Mr. Matthews the vote whereby the House recommitted the Bill to promote the efficiency of Public Schools, was reconsidered and the bill was read and assigned.

A question arose as to the reference of the Somerset Shire town petitions, and they were laid on the table and Thursday next assigned for further consideration. Adjourned.

THE PORTLAND CONSPIRACY TRIAL. The trial of ex-Mayor William L. Putnam, a prominent Portland lawyer, who with parties acting under his advice, were indicted for conspiracy in rescuing certain liquors from the custody of the Sheriff, by a writ of replevin, is exciting much interest in that city. The trial commenced in the Superior Court on Saturday, when County Attorney Mattocks opened the case, stating that a large quantity of liquors seized by the Sheriff and stored in the City Building, were removed by the parties indicted, who exhibited a writ of replevin obtained of Mr. Putnam, as their authority. The officers present at first protested, but as the writ came from a lawyer standing so high as Mr. Putnam, they thought it must be all right and made no further resistance. The County Attorney contended that the respondents had conspired to do an unlawful act, and by unlawful means, viz: to take these liquors on a writ of replevin, when the statutes provides that liquors seized shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while proceedings are pending. In the examination of Deputy Sheriff Adams on Monday, he testified that he called upon Mr. Putnam for a copy of the replevin writ, when Mr. Putnam said:—

"Mr. Adams, I am afraid you cannot get a copy of that writ: that writ is not in the world; it is not in existence."

I asked him why he destroyed the writ; if he did not think I was entitled to a copy of it. In reply he said he came to the conclusion that he could not justify the taking of liquors under that writ, and thought he should have to fight it out on the ground that the property was theirs and they had a right to take it wherever they could find it.

In his opening the County Attorney said he had been subjected to harsh criticism by members of the Bar, for prosecuting a lawyer, but he should conscientiously perform his duty in arraigning violators of the law without regard to their social or professional standing. The case is still on, and the defense has not yet been heard, but it is expected to take the technical ground that the original seizure was not legal in form, and this failing to argue the unconstitutionality of the law.

THE COFFEE TRADE. The coffee trade of the United States, last year, is thus recapitulated: The total receipts were 2,109,082 bags, etc., or 277,636,258 pounds, of which 161,810,822 were landed at New York, against imports in 1871 of 322,700,479 pounds. The consumption of coffee in 1872 was 271,718,738 pounds, against a consumption in 1871 of 316,609,765, being a falling off of a little over 14 per cent. The decline in the imports and consumption in 1872 is attributable to the very short crop of Brazil in 1871, as thence we draw 70 to 80 per cent. of our supplies, and in a lesser measure to the failure of the Java crop in the same year. Baltimore stands the second city in the country in the importation of the article. The value of the direct receipts of coffee at ports of shipments, received at New York, was $25,284,179 in gold. There were taken from New York, last year, 154,918,014 pounds of coffee; from Baltimore, 64,811,700 pounds; from New Orleans, 26,374,670 pounds; from Philadelphia, 5,693,870 pounds; from Boston, 4,579,864 pounds, and from other parts 15,941,620 pounds. The consumption of coffee in the United States has grown from 184,226,700 pounds in 1851 to about 300,000,000 in 1871-72.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

FRESH HALIBUT selling lively at Jones & Kirkpatrick's, West Market Square.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fluids. Sold 78 Maiden Lane N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—For the best and cheapest Musical Goods of all kinds go to [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] he has furnished them a comfortable home, which was exactly what was needed in that locality.

WEDDING VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS. We are prepared to print cards of all kinds in the neatest manner, and with latest styles of type.

Consumption can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy; the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, and the patient is of a bilious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Hanover street, Boston, & JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agents.

For sale by Druggists generally.

aug27 eod 1in sn

THE NEW

REMINGTON

Sewing Machine.

Parties who think of buying a Sewing Machine should not fail to see this new Machine before purchasing. It is pronounced by the best mechanics of the country to be

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever yet invented.

We take pleasure in offering this machine to the public as a

Perfect Sewing Machine,

doing away with all the objections in other machines, and as something that has been long wanted by all users of the Sewing Machine.

It has a straight needle, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, and is alike on both sides, and performs perfect sewing on every description of material with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest numbers.

☞ Call and see it before purchasing.

Thomas P. Kemp, Agent,

102 Main Street, Bangor.

I am also Agent for the

[illegible]

—AND THE—

Improved Empire Machine,

For Tailoring or Leather Work.

We claim that this Machine is not only equal but much superior to any other machine that has ever been offered to the public.

102 Main Street, Bangor.

THOMAS P. KEMP, Agent.

nov5 d&w

Piano-Forte Tuning.

Pianos, Organs and Melodeons REPAIRED and TUNED by S. F. COBB. Orders left at his Music Store, No. 5, Gothic Block, Main Street.

feb2

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Penobscot Lumbering Association will receive sealed proposals, on or before the 20th day of February next, for rafting the Logs at the Penobscot Boom the next rafting season,—the Association to furnish the Tools, Rope, Anchors, Buildings, furniture, &c., that they now have on hand, the same to be appraised when taken and when returned,—the party rafting the logs to pay the difference in the appraisal for the use of said articles, and give a bond satisfactory to said Directors for the proper and faithful performance of said rafting, which is to be done under the direction of the Directors of said Association, said Directors reserving the right of rejecting any or all proposals that may be received; the whole matter to be submitted to the Penobscot Lumbering Association at its next annual meeting.

Per order of the Directors.

ABRAM MOOR, Clerk P. L. A.

Bangor, Dec. 14, 1872. tm

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

Gift Books, Chromos, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils, Writing Desks, Russia Wallets, Swiss Carved Goods, Chess Men, Dominoes Back Gammon Boards, &c., at

CHAS. HIGHT'S.

dec20 8 Smith Block.

WANTED.

A limited number of SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES, for which a liberal price will be allowed in exchange for the new and beautiful

Keystone Machine.

For particulars call on or address

G. F. DANFORTH.

aug28 tf Main Street, Bangor

CHARCOAL.

Constantly on hand at our Wood Yard,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF CHARCOAL,

All orders left at our office, rear Kenduskeag Block, will receive prompt attention.

J. E. ROBINSON & CO.

oct9

FOR SALE.

The Machinery, &c.

In the Shop formerly occupied by WM. H. BRACKETT, near Morse & Co's Steam Mill, Bangor.

On first floor is the Steam Engine and Boiler, Shafting, and everything in first class order to run the Iron Machine Shop, and the Cooperage above. One Large Engine Lathe, 18 ft. bed—as good Lathe as in Bangor; one Engine Lathe, 12 ft. bed; one Drill Lathe; one Shaft Straightener; one Splines; full set Blacksmith Tools; Screw Plates, &c.

On second floor, Board Planers, Stave Machines, Stave Edger, Heading Trimmer and Borer, Bass Planer, Jig Saw, &c.

Also, Steam Fixtures, Gas Pipe, Second hand Machinery and Engines, Oil Cabinet and Office Furniture.

Will sell all together, or what is wanted to carry on Iron Machine Shop where it is, or Cooperage; or will divide it up and sell as wanted.

C. WOODMAN.

January 6th, 1873.

New Firm

—AND—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. THOMPSON and NATHAN P. KELLOGG have entered into a partnership with the firm name of THOMPSON & KELLOGG, and will keep a choice stock of

Family Groceries,

at the old stand of J. W. THOMPSON & CO., No. 10 Central Street.

They intend to keep a choice stock of all groceries [illegible]

[illegible]

The Last Half Million

OF THE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

C[illegible]AGO, DA[illegible]ILLE & [illegible]ES

Railroad Company.

Are now offered for sale, about $3,500,000 having already been sold.

The road (212 miles in length) is the air-line low-grade route to Chicago from the Indiana Coal Fields.

That portion of the road (132 miles) which has been in operation since December, 1871, has earned, over and above all expenses,

$262,313.48,

its interest obligation upon Bonds, for the same time, being but $160,416.67 gold.

The net earnings increased from $15,853.45, in December, to $28,398.62, in October the latter being at the rate of $340,795.44 per annum. The total interest liability upon the total issue of Bonds upon the whole is $280,000 gold. The 132 miles are, therefore, earning, net, more than enough to pay interest upon the entire bonded debt upon the 212 miles.

These figures give the best assurance, to careful investors, that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are SAFE BEYOND QUESTION.

The Indiana Division, giving direct access to the coal mines, and completing the connection between them and Chicago, will be in operation by January 1st, and the earnings of the road will be thenceforth largely increased.

The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate in Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-four first-class locomotives and about 800 cars.

The Bonds are at the rate of $16,500 per mile, are for $1,000 each, and have forty years to run, the interest (at 7 per cent gold), payable in New York, April 1st, and October 1st.

The present price is 90 and interest from October 1st, the Company reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

Early orders are suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.

For further particulars, statement of earnings, maps of the line, &c., apply to

Messrs. Bowler & Merrill,

Bankers & Brokers,

112 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

OR

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

Bankers,

23 Nassau St., New York,

General Agents.

ie18 d&w3m

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Mill Property on Lake Huron,

CONSISTING OF

5000 acres Pine land, convenient to Streams.

A Mill capacity for cutting twelve million in a season, day run.

One and one-half miles Boom Privilege on River.

Good Docks and Boom at Mill.

Boarding House, Storehouse, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, Camp Outfits, Barn, &c.

We are putting in ten million feet logs this winter, which we will sell with the Mill.

The above described property is situated on THUNDER BAY, at ALPINA, MICHIGAN, convenient to shipping east or west, and is the best mill investment that can be made in the State of Michigan.

A PART or whole is for sale. Whole property valued at about $150,000

Terms made to suit purchasers.

Address

HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & Co

160 Kingsbury Street.

dec27 30td&w6t2 Chicago, Illinois.

Dissolution.

The firm of WHITE & LEONARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the late firm will be settled and the business continued by DANIEL WHITE, at the old Stand.

DANIEL WHITE.
JOHN G. LEONARD, Jr

Bangor, Jan. 13th, 1873.

EUREKA

ANNEALED FLINT GLASS

Lamp Chimneys

Manufactured expressly for

E. C. Sweet & Co.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.,

79 Exchange St, Bangor, Me.

By a peculiar chemical process this chimney will stand three times the heat that an ordinary chimney will, and thus supplies a want long felt, and are consequently much superior to the trash now flooding the country. This chimney we can sell at a small advance over an inferior article. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical. Buyers will please observe that we have caused our brand [Eureka] to be placed upon each wrapper, in order to protect ourselves and our customers; be sure you take none other as all others are spurious imitations of the genuine [Eureka.]

For sale by retail dealers everywhere.

oct14 d&w41

VACCINATION.—Believing that the inefficiency of vaccination results from the long time which human vaccine virus has been propagated from one person to another, all the way from ten to seventy years, and the most reliable security from that loathsome disease, the small-pox, is where the virus has been taken direct from the healthful animal to the human system, as was the case when its protecting power was first discovered, and when so used, is usually the most mild and perfect in action, I have received direct from the animal, and shall receive additional supplies weekly, taken by my own hand, some pure cow virus, with which I offer to vaccinate those who desire or test the efficiency of their former vaccination, at 106 Hammond street. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M.

WILLIAM GALLUPE, M. D.

Bangor, Dec. 24. tf

A New Clothing House.

KELLEY & MARTIN.

PROFESSOR MARTIN, late of S. B. Fifield's, has formed a Copartnership with MR. JOHN A. KELLEY, at

NO. 1 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, Kenduskeag Bridge.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public at large, that they have just received a new stock of

CLOTHS of the Latest Styles,

which they are prepared to make up in the best styles and most fashionable manner possible.

PROFESSOR MARTIN'S abilities as a Fashionable and Stylish Cutter, is well known in the City of Bangor and vicinity, as also is that of Mr. KELLEY who is well known as a First Class Tailor. They can warrant

A BETTER FITTING GARMENT,

A BETTER STYLE GARMENT,

A BETTER MADE GARMENT

than you can get elsewhere in Bangor, and equally as good as you can find in Boston,

AT LOWER PRICES

than any other place in this city.

The reason why they can do it is, they do their own work, they pay no large salaries and take it out of the customer.

They have also a new stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which they will cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

They will guarantee satisfaction in all cases or refund your money.

Call and give them a trial before you purchase elsewhere.

MILITARY COMPANIES will find this the best place to have their uniforms made.

Bangor, August 13, 1872. 3taw

[Written for the Whig & Courier.]

THOUGHTS AT A FUNERAL.

BY [illegible] PARKER.

My memory keeps one thing intact;
That he who lies so low,
Did me a generous, kindly act
In the long years ago.

Since then, the teachings of the brain,
Or pulsings of the heart
Have held, for each, a different rein,
And kept our paths apart.

But now amid death's awful night,
With tapers burning dim,
I hold my screen to catch the light,
And not the shades from him.

Bangor Jan. 15, 1873.

JINGLING GEORDIE.

AN AUSTRALIAN SKETCH.

(Concluded.)

Just at that moment there were sounds of feet on the stairs, a loud coarse laugh, and, just as Lizzie closed the cupboard, the man entered the kitchen with two or three guns and a bag of powder under his arm.

"I thought I heard some one talking here," he said. He looked suspiciously round, and a murderous look came into his eyes.

"I was only talking to the cat," said Lizzie, stooping down and stroking a cat, that sat gravely and sleepily on a kangaroo skin that served as a hearth rug.

The bushranger stepped to the window and looked out, but there was no one to be seen.

"You look alive, my girl, with the supper, and don't turn sulky; it ain't no use," he said, roughly. "I have been riding since daybreak, and two dampers in twelve hours is poor allowance. Lots of buttered cakes, mind. You are good at those things, you north country folks, and I'll have some tea.—Look alive now, and after tea you shall give us a tune on the planner, and we'll make a snug little party—and you leave all the doors open, so I can hear everything."

"Get the supper soon, Lizzie," said her father. "We must just make the best of things, lass."

The moment the steak was cooked, and while Jingling Geordie was intent on ravenously devouring it, his revolver cocked by his side on the table, and the fire-arms of the house stacked safely in a corner behind the sofa on which he sat, Lizzie ran back to the kitchen, opened the cupboard door, and called in a low voice to Kitty.

"Kitty," she said, "you must drop out of the window here, and go in search of John. If he is not at Jerry Lot's he'll be at the woolshed out beyond the last clearing by the [illegible] Creek. You'll know your way when the moon rises. Tell him we're in danger here, but he must not come near the place to-night, or the wretch will murder us all. It is Jingling Geordie, the bushranger, for whom government has offered two hundred pounds, dead or alive. John must watch this window, and if there's awful need for him I will hang out a white handkerchief; mind, if I do not do that he must not come near us. Will you remember all this, Kitty?"

"Yes, Lizzie, I am ready. Whatever happens I'll do whatever you tell me."

Softly, on tip toe, the two sisters crept to the window, first softly closing the door. The little girl was then quickly lowered by Lizzie, and had scarcely descended before Geordie entered, pistol in hand.

"Why do you shut that door," he said, "when I told you not? You take care, young woman, or I shall get rough. I don't like your looks. Come into the parlor, and have no nonsense with me."

Again he looked out of the window, but Kitty had cowered down under shelter; he shut it, and closed and bolted the shutters.—"If I thought you was carrying on any tricks, I'd shoot you like a dog. Come, lass!" he said, as he threw himself on the sofa, and [illegible] of brandy and-water, "you play us a tune—you look like one of the musical sort. Play 'Let Me Kiss Him for His Mother,' or the 'Mocking Bird.' I used to sing them when I was a lad, to my young woman. Ah, she never thought I should ever be a big nob here, no more cared for than a dead dog, or a dingo."

"Take some more brandy, messmate," said Mr. Armstrong, with an almost imperceptible [illegible] to Travers, who was smoking with [illegible] as possible, and casting constant and frightened glances at the pistol.

Geordie leaped up, snatched the bottle from Armstrong's hand and dashed it on the floor. "You try that on again," he said; "you get your fingers once more as close as that to my six shooter, and I'll fire a barrel straight into both of you. Don't fancy, old buffer, you'll catch a weasel like me asleep. I want no more of your drink. If I'd often drunk, I should have been at the wrong end of a rope long ago. Come, to business. Have you got any good horses, old man?"

"Not one; only rough horses for hauling timber."

"That's a lie," said Geordie, beating his fist on the table. "Keep on playing, lass—something sentimental, mind. That's a big lie; you've forgotten Fan, the fastest chestnut mare this side of Melbourne. Well, hear me now. I want her early to-morrow, and I'll have her, whatever I do for it," and he gripped his pistol.

"I see you've heard of my mare," said Armstrong, with a sigh, "but she's too slight for your work—she's almost a racer, and nearly thorough bred."

"I always ride racers when I can get them. Play on, lass, play us 'I Am Leaving Thee in Sorrow, Annie'—that's a good song, that is.—My sister Nellie used to sing that. Your girl plays well, old man. Mind, the first thing to-morrow you drive the horses into the corral, and I'll see if there is anything better than the mare."

"You must take what you like, we are at your mercy," said Armstrong.

"And as for you," said Geordie to Travers, who was too frightened to speak, "you haven't a word to throw to a dog. Come, drink a tumbler of that brandy, or, by the Lord, I'll force it down your throat. I dare say you'd have been a lag yourself before now, if you'd only had the courage."

Every now and then Lizzie took a frightened but steady look at the man, to see if fatigue was overcoming him, determining upon the instant he fell asleep to hang out the signal in the moonshine. The deserted hut to which John would have gone was a mile off along the wood. Kitty would have reached there by this time. A quarter of an hour more, and John would be watching the window. But nothing could disarm the man's suspicions, though from time to time he grew jovial, and struck in with a rough chorus to the popular tunes Lizzie played, with affected readiness.

"Whenever you like to go to your room, minister, it is ready," said Armstrong.

"Thank you, cap'en," he said, stretching his dirty boots on the neat sofa; "you may go when you like, this'll do for me. I always sleep, mind, with one eye open, and all my friends ready round me." As he said this, he put a six shooter by him, on the table, with a half dozen cartridges, and placed a second under the sofa cushion.

"Thanks, my darling, for your music.—Don't be afraid of me. We old lags don't often get a treat in the bush like that. Take my advice, don't you go and marry that dandy county-jumper there; he hasn't the pluck of a mouse. Leave all your doors open, and we shall do very well. Be off with ye. Breakfast at five thirty, please, and, if ye don't wake I'll start ye."

"If John had been here, and I hadn't been so harsh toward him," said Armstrong to his daughter, as they parted for the night, "things might have gone different. As for that fellow, Travers, he's the greatest skunk that ever crawled, and he shouldn't have you now if he was the only man left in the world. Ah, if we could only have drugged that rascal's tea!"

"No more talking up there," shouted a fierce voice from the parlor. "Go to bed,—you've got to turn out early."

What a night of agony Lizzie spent, lying awake in the moonlight that streamed over her bed, and listened to every sound. Once, when all was still, she almost resolved to steal down barefooted, to the kitchen, and listen at the window if she could hear John. Then a dreadful thought seized her that he might have ridden far away, and never met Kitty at all. She might never see him again. He was proud and high-spirited and would never brook an insult. Then, as she sat up and listened, she heard some night bird call and the man below rose, strode to the kitchen, opened the window, and looked out!—Suppose he saw John, and fired at him! It seemed endless, that night of miserable, anxious watching.

But she was not forsaken. At that night John, whom Kitty had found lighting a fire in the desolate hut, preparatory to starting early in the morning, was watching the house from a clump of trees some two hundred yards off. Sometimes he resolved, unarmed—for he had no revolver—to go up boldly, knock at the door, and, when the man came, to at once grapple with him. Then the certainty of this scheme being fruitless made him roll in anguish on the grass. All at once a sudden thought seized him. He remembered that Wilson, when they both started for the bush, had hidden away an old duck-gun in the roof of a hut they used to occupy. He scarcely knew that the gun could be against a man like Jingling Geordie, triply armed and ready for murder; but in the dim light, for the moon was now setting, he went back and searched and searched in vain. Then he lay down and slept, and, at the first break of light, he rose, and with feverish eagerness, searched again in every nook of the roof. All at once, at the gable end, his hand touched a long packet. It had powder left, but no bullets. If even flames broke out of the roof, or Lizzie's signal appeared waving at the first light, he was powerless still to strike a blow in her defence. Again he went out, threw himself down just inside a clump of stringy-bark trees, and watched as intently as a deer-stalker, who knows the moment for a shot is near.

As he watched, a figure came through the dim light slowly toward him. It was an old stableman of Armstrong's riding along with a melancholy air. As he passed the wood, John called out to him:

"Where are you going to?"

"What, is that you, Mr. John? I heard you was back. Why, going on a bad errand. Going to get the horses for that rascal to choose from—a bushranger that got in last night. Mr. Armstrong was round for me with him before daybreak. He is going to take our chestnut mare."

"Have you got any bullets, Ned?" said John, in a dry voice, "I may want one or two."

"I don't think I have one," said the man, searching both his pockets in vain. "Yes, I have," he cried out, with a sudden burst of delight; "yes, I have got three here, and a pinch of powder, but, Lor' a muzzy, don't venture your luck against a born devil like that, who's murdered a dozen men. A bullet is no use for an old rusty fowling-piece like that; and, if he sees you lurking about near the horses, he'll kill you before you can throw up your hands."

"We shall see" was Churton's answer, and the words hissed through his clenched teeth.

"This isn't true that I hear about your going, Mr. Churton? What, leave Miss Lizzie, and you so fond of each other."

"It is no time to talk of that, Ned;" then he grasped the man's shoulder so that he winced. "How did Mr. Armstrong seem when he came to you this morning?"

"He seemed sulky about Jingling Geordie; but he knew very well that, if he kicked at anything there was a bullet ready for him."

"He is not a man to have borne much. And the man himself—Geordie?"

"He was devil may care enough. Like a fellow who had got the game in his own hands. I heard him telling Master Armstrong that he had been living on his sheep at Bunyoung Creek."

"Bunyoung Creek? Then it was he," said Churton, hammering down savagely a bullet which he had been biting into shape. "Oh, I'll speak to him! When will they be here?"

"In about ten minutes; but for God's sake don't provoke Jingling Geordie, or threaten him. I heard him boast of the murders he has committed, more than he could count on his ten fingers; he has two six-shooters in his belt, and he'll kill you with no more heed than if you were a rat. Take my advice and let him alone."

"The God who sent David with a sling and a stone against the giant, will help me. It is no use talking to me."

"A willful man must have his way," said the old man; "but mind, I warned you. I shall never see you alive again. Mr. Churton; you might just as well put your hand in a lion's mouth as threaten that man."

"It is Lizzie's favorite mare," said Churton; "and he shan't have her till he has walked over my body."

With hands uplifted, in mute protestation, the man rode off to drive in the horses, and left Churton there, still driving at the refractory bullet, which had stuck in the gun, and would not go down close upon the powder.—If the bullet could not be forced down he would have to meet the man he was determined to confront, helpless. Besides, was it not cowardly to lurk there, even for a murderer? Again, if he stepped forward and met Geordie, perhaps, suspecting treachery, the rascal's first act would be to shoot down Lizzie's father. Torn to pieces by these conflicting feelings, John's mind finally settled down to a determination to join the old stableman, leave his gun behind, take his place in driving in the horses, and once in the paddock to get as near as possible to the bushranger, and act as circumstances required.

But Churton wavered too long. At that very moment, as he lay down behind a huge trunk of a gum tree, not sixty yards from the paddock into which the horses just then raced, hurried by the stableman's shouts, Jingling Geordie and Mr. Armstrong came down a field path from the house. They walked side by side; Geordie was talkative and triumphant, Mr. Armstrong silent and gloomy, like a prisoner in custody.

"I hear this mare of yours is a clipper; but I shall see what mettle she has in her before half an hour's over."

"I tell you the truth, man. It is hard to part with her. My girl, Lizzie, is fond of her, and she is fond of Lizzie, and I allow I'd sooner you'd take all the paddockful than her."

"Come, I think you have got off pretty tidy," said the black-bearded fellow, with malice in his small half closed eyes, as he swung his six-shooter nearer to his hand and surveyed the path before him with a caution and suspicion evidently habitual. "I've taken none of your shiners. I've not hurt anything, and now you grudge me this mare.—That's hardly grateful of you, old man. At some houses I've lodged at I can tell you I've come away with rather fuller pockets.—Suppose, now, I'd carried off your daughter?"

The old north countryman's brow darkened. "And do you think I'd have let her go without a struggle?"

"Struggle! Look at these arguments of mine," and Geordie laughed a wicked laugh, and tapped the two six-shooters in his belt.—"Much good your struggling would have been. I know where your brains would have been by this time. Now, look here, do you know what this ugly head of mine is worth?" and Geordie took off his wide-awake, and shook his coarse fell of black, shaggy hair with a certain vulgar pride.

Armstrong said, "I know there is a reward offered for you."

"Two hundred pounds; more than's been offered for any one since my old Comrade Morgan. It is worth having. Try and earn it. Here, I'll give you a revolver. Have a crack at me; but mind I shall fire first, old pal."

At that moment Armstrong caught a glimpse of a gun barrel pointed dead at Geordie, and seeing it he drew back, to let the man, whoever it might be in ambuscade, get a clear shot. Geordie did not see the barrel glitter, but he observed Armstrong fall back a step, and quick as lightning he put his hand to his belt and drew his revolver. A second and the old man would have been killed; but before Geordie could cock the six shooter, there was a crack; a thin gush of fire, and, as he turned, a heavy bullet struck him full in the lower part of the chest. He threw up his arms, uttered half a curse, and fell dead upon his face.

Almost before the body could touch the ground, Churton had risen from behind the tree, and, with clubbed gun, ran like a deer to where the corpse lay. He knelt, tore open Geordie's shirt, and felt his heart—it had ceased to beat. He snatched the revolver from the ruffian's stiffening hand, and rose and stood before Armstrong.

"He is dead" he said. "I was loath to kill him that way, but when I saw the villain put his hand to his belt, I knew he meant murder, and the odds were too much against you for me to spare him."

"You've saved my life, John Churton," said Armstrong, "and I thank you. I dare say you only value me for Lizzie's sake, and I don't know that I deserve more of you, for I was rough and ungrateful last night and I forgot what I owed you for good service."

"I never felt such a terrible moment," said Churton, "as that was when I took aim at the wretch that lies here; for I knew if I missed it was sudden death for you, and I didn't know how this old shot-gun would carry a bullet; but it went straight, and the men this wretch murdered are at last avenged. Still, somehow, I wish it had been a fair up-and-down fight when he was stealing your sheep."

"Tut, man, there is nothing to regret," said the old farmer, grasping Churton's hand warmly; "the two hundred pounds reward will help to buy some sheep to start you and Lizzie."

"I'll not touch a penny of the blood-money. I killed him to save Lizzie's father."

"Well, you were always a queer lad. Let those who will have it, Lizzie is yours."

John Churton pressed his hand. Then he said: "It was a lucky shot, but, I'd rather have struck him down in fair fight, bad as he was; and after all, but for brave little Kitty, I might have been in the hut by the old clearing, and never have known till I was fifty miles away that you had been all murdered."

"John Churton, you're a brave fellow, and you deserve my daughter," said Armstrong, "and you shall have this old place when my time comes."

Need I describe the meeting of Lizzie and John? Never was happiness so sudden, so complete, so deserved. A brave man and a brave girl had long since exchanged hearts, and if there was an hour of perfect happiness in this wicked world it was that first hour of their re-meeting. As for Travers, he sat silent, cowed and despised.

The next morning, Armstrong, going out very early to the shed where the body lay awaiting the inquest and the gathering of the gentry from far-off stations, found a man with his back toward him, kneeling over the body, and busy in removing the beard for a trophy to show at Melbourne.

Armstrong indignantly pushed the man over the body. It was Travers.

"I see what you want," said the old farmer "to go off with that and tell lies about it at the bar-rooms at Melbourne. A cur like you, too! Get up, saddle your horse and be off; my daughter is only fit for a brave man. I'll send out your breakfast to you when you're on horseback. Be off, quick—d'ye hear? You can tell lies enough without wanting a proof."

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-second Congress.

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post-office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York; (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark: (1) Copenhagen; (2) the travelling office between Korsør and Kiel.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsør and Kiel; and these Danish offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, &c., according to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next despatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Each of those packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter-bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the despatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register-list, following the models C and D, hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "*Registered*" or "*Recommanderet*," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "*nihil*" or "*nil*."

ARTICLE VI.

The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register-list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "*Paid all*," in the United States, and "*Franko*," in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*," in the United States, and "*Recommanderet*" in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "*Insufficiently paid*," in the United States, and "*Utilstrækkelig frankeret*," in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "*Direct service*," or "*Service direct*."

When dispatched *via* Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in red ink, in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in *black ink*, shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

ARTICLE X.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid; but letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XII.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination, or returned for the amount if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

ARTICLE XIII.

The dispatching exchange offices shall give on the letter-bills to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight if required, and the total weight of the other correspondence, which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills in the proper money of the dispatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and 1 4-5 skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XV.

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations, and shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definite results alike for the debt and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the post-office of Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Post-office departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustment.

The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement, whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages, to be kept and settled as provided in Article IX, of the convention. But the amounts of postage or other tax for exterior service, according to or retained by, either department as well as any sum or sums advanced by one country for account of the other, shall, nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII.

These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director-General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November, 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL.] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is inefficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section, Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town, with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts, having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever, and, if so, what system will best [illegible] General, on or before the assembling of the next session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable;

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio López Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished the discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the third day of January next:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen and mechanics;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States: and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by *quo warranto*, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 120.]

AN ACT for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars; which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

SEC. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve; but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency; and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 142.]

AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining unsold and unappropriated in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

SEC. 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof of his settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same; and all sales heretofore made and reported where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the Secretary shall proceed to restore the remaining lands to market by public notice of not less than thirty days, and after such restoration [illegible]

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CONVENTION between the United States and the German Empire. Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871; Exchanged April 29, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries;

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages, are, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard König, his Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of such instrument they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities federal, state or communal, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether federal, state, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular office, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of consuls and consular officers [illegible] citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbent.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of the United States, Germany, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases such consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills, and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent, under his official seal shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay, if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go, either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant-vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held, during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant-vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, state, or municipal courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserters (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen, or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

[illegible]

ARTICLE XVII.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Berlin, the 11th of December, 1871.

[L. S.] GEO. BANCROFT.

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the consular convention signed on the 11th day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of Articles III and IX, is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate."

2. That, according to the laws and the Constitution of the United States, Article X applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged, and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the 29th April, 1872.

GEO. BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of April last;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable;

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas, by said act of Congress, it is provided that, before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the third day of the present month of November the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the county of Union, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the county aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the county of Union, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CONVENTION between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Trade-marks. Concluded November 25, 1871; Exchanged April 22, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, relating to the protection of trade-marks, was signed in Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the original of which convention, in the English, Hungarian, and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, desiring to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade-marks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries

The President of the United States of America, John Jay, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Julius Andrassy of Csik-Szent-Király and Kraszna-Horka, His Majesty's Privy Councillor and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen, &c., &c., &c., who have agreed to sign the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Every reproduction of trade-marks which in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, are affixed to certain merchandise to prove its origin and quality, is forbidden in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, and shall give to the injured party ground for such action or proceedings to prevent such reproduction, and to recover damages for the same, as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as if the plaintiff were a citizen of that country.

The exclusive right to use a trade-mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by the law of the country for its own citizens. If the trade-mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the countries or territories of the other of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

If the owners of trade-marks, residing in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, wish to secure their rights in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent-office at Washington, and in the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in Vienna and Pesth.

ARTICLE III.

The present arrangement shall take effect ninety days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this convention twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV.

The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention as well in English as in German and Hungarian, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Vienna the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-third year of the reign of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

[L. S.] JOHN JAY.
[L. S.] ANDRASSY.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 144.]

AN ACT to repeal so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits promotions in the Engineer department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits promotions and new appointments in the Engineer department be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize promotion in said department above the grade of colonel.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 130.]

AN ACT to amend section five of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and to authorize the proper construction thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which established and limited the compensation of collectors of customs, shall be [illegible]

Approved, June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 143.]

AN ACT to refund duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bond or store on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to refund of duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved June six, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, directing said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 139.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same are hereby, extended, and the same shall continue in force for a period of three years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That all persons claiming land as specified in the first section of said act may have their claims confirmed, in accordance with the forms and in the manner prescribed in said act, in all cases where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the claimants, and those from whom they derive title, have held continuous possession of the land claimed, from the date of the cession to the United States of territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, were formed.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 141.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain public property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, in whole or in such subdivisions as shall, in his opinion, secure the greatest amount of money, either by public auction or by inviting proposals for the purchase thereof, and in either case to the highest bidder, all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, at Rome, New York; Vergennes, Vermont; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mount Vernon, Alabama; and Chattahoochee, Florida, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes, and known, respectively, as Rome arsenal, Champlain arsenal, North Carolina arsenal, Mount Vernon arsenal, and Apalachicola arsenal; also the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Louisiana; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas; and a tract of forty acres of land, more or less situated about two and one-half miles from the present United States arsenal, at Augusta, Georgia, which comprises the site of the old United States arsenal and any adjoining land purchased by the so-called "confederate States," which fell to the United States as captured property, and which has not hitherto been sold, and all the material and buildings of the powder-works erected by the so-called "confederate" government thereon: *Provided*, That no sale shall be made under this act until the time, terms, place, and mode thereof shall have been published in one of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington, in two of the principal papers printed at the capital of the State, and one paper printed in the county in which the arsenal or lands, to be sold are situated, for the space of sixty days prior to the sale. If no newspaper is printed in the county where the property to be sold is situated, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in any adjoining county.

SEC. 2. That the terms of payment for the property above to be sold shall be in all cases not less than one-fourth cash and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by land and surety from the purchaser or purchasers; and the Secretary of War is empowered and required, on receiving the purchase-money in full, to execute all necessary deeds of said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in behalf of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of said sales, after paying the necessary expenses thereof, shall, upon receipt of the same, be paid by the Secretary of War into the treasury.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.

AMOS F. STEVENS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Daniel Stevens, late of Dixmont, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate,

ORDERED, That said Executor give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of WARREN G. SMITH and ANCEL C. HALLETT, Bankrupts, against whom a petition in Bankruptcy was filed Dec. 16, A. D. 1872, in said Court.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court, against the Estates, individual and co-partnership, of Warren G. Smith and Ancel C. Hallett, of the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, in said District; they have been duly adjudged Bankrupts upon Petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of their Estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bangor, in said District, on the fourth day of February A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of CHARLES HAMLIN, ESQ., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. S. MARBLE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger for said District.

Jan6 eM2t&w1t

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot.

The undersigned respectfully represents that she is Administratrix of the estate of John Webb, late of Bangor, in said County, deceased; and that she has settled her final Account of Administration of the Estate of said John Webb, and prays to be discharged from said office and trust, there being reasonable cause therefor, and that it will not be detrimental to the estate, or those interested therein.

JOANNA WEBB.

Dec. 31 1872.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of the petition, and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

Administratrix Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Honorable John E. Godfrey, Judge of the Probate Court of the County of Penobscot, granted at the September Term, 1872, of said Probate Court, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, at the Brewer Post Office in Brewer, in said County, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon the following described real estate, namely:

The reversion or remainder of the estate devised by George W. Folsom to George H. Folsom, late of said Brewer, deceased, by will recorded in the Probate records of the County of Penobscot, January, 1862, volume 21, page 297, and all of the real estate of the said deceased in said Brewer, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein.

EVA A. FOLSOM, Administratrix.

Brewer, Jan. 10, 1873.

Executor's Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself the trust of an Executor of the Last Will and Testament, of

MORRILL P. SHAW, late of Levant, in the county of Penobscot,

deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to him.

JOHN WHITE.

Levant, Dec. 31, 1872.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.

Upon the petition of Jane R. Copp, sister of, and Eliza Huse, mother of Alice K. G. Huse, late of Bangor, in said County, deceased, that the administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to James M. Copp, of Corinth, in said County.

ORDERED, That said petitioners give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, citing them to appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

This is to give notice, that on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Alfred M. Fogerty, of Orono, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, individually, and as member of the firm Fogerty & McInnes, on his own petition, filed Jan 4th, 1873, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bankrupt Court Room in Bangor, before Chas. Hamlin, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. A. HEAD,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan9 eTh2t&w1t2

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Maine.

In the matter of C. J. HOUSE & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss. At Bangor, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of the separate and joint estates of Chas. J. House and Leroy J. Wilbur, partners, under the style of C. J. House & Company, of [illegible], in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, [illegible]

C. F. WOODARD, } Assignees.
WM. D. LEWIS, }

jan10 eTh2t&w1t3

European and North American Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1872—73.

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. [illegible]
Train leaves Bangor for St. John and intermediate stations at [illegible]
Returning, will leave St. John at [illegible]
A mixed train will leave Bangor [illegible]
Returning, (daily (Sundays excepted)) St. John at 3.00 P. M., [illegible]
The mixed train [illegible]
Trains will leave Bangor [illegible] 8.00 and 10.00 P. M.
Trains from Oldtown [illegible]
Bangor, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

Maine Central Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger trains for Portland and Boston, and all intermediate stations, will leave Bangor at 8.15 A. M. [illegible]
Mixed train leaves Bangor at [illegible]
Freight train for Portland and [illegible]
Passenger trains are due [illegible]
Augusta, Me., Dec. 2, 1872.

Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, [illegible] will run as follows:
Leaving Bangor, via the E. & N. A., at 8.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.; [illegible]
[illegible]
Bangor, Dec. 10th, 1872.

International Steamship Company.

EASTPORT, CALAIS, AND ST. JOHN, DIGBY, WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

Summer Arrangement—[illegible]

[illegible]
Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock, P. M.

Maine Steamship Company.

New Arrangement.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

On and after the 18th inst. the fine steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The DIRIGO and FRANCONIA are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. [illegible]
Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and all parts of Maine.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 3 P. M. on the days they leave Portland.
For freight or passage apply to [illegible]
Portland, May 19th, 1872.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s

THROUGH LINE TO

California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave [illegible] 10th, 20th, and 30th [illegible]
[illegible]
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
[illegible]
For freight, passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, on the wharf, foot of CANAL Street, North River, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
Or to C. L. BARTLETT & CO., New England Agents, 16 Broad Street, Boston, or to BLAKE, 3 Central St., Bangor.
June 29th, 1869.

STEERAGE FARE REDUCED.

CUNARD STEAMSHIPS

SAILING WEEKLY

DIRECT BETWEEN

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Steerage Passage

$30 CURRENCY

EITHER WAY.

Passengers booked from [illegible] Cunard Wharf, East Boston.
Passengers booked from [illegible] Londonderry, Glasgow, [illegible]
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARDS
THE BANK OF IRELAND
For Cabin Passage apply at the [illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES ALEXANDER, [illegible]
November 30, 1872.

Portland & Boston Steamers.

The STAUNCH AND SUPERIOR Sea-Going Steamers John Brooks and Montreal, will, until further notice run as follows:
Leaving Atlantic Wharf for Boston, [illegible] days excepted,)
At 7 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave India Wharf, Boston, every day at 5 o'clock P. M.
These Steamers have been newly fitted up with steam apparatus for heating cabins and state rooms, and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between Boston and Portland.
Passengers by this long established line obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city, and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.
Freight taken at low rates.
Mark goods care P. S. Packet Co.
Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail.
J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, W. L. BILLINGS, Agent.
April 12, 1872.

ROYAL HOTEL.

(FORMERLY STUBBS.)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,

Prince William Street

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DURING the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted. It will be re-opened on the [illegible]
Having secured the services of Mr. [illegible] Waite as Manager, the proprietor [illegible] united efforts for the comfort of [illegible] give entire satisfaction.
Terms $2.00 per day.
THOMAS F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.
April 23

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland Maine. sep18 wly

NewspaperARCHIVE®.com
NewspaperARCHIVE®.com